Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-221
Wednesday
16 November 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-221 *16 November 1988*

CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Kessler Receives Warsaw Pact Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Nov]* 1
Czyrek Receives Propaganda 'Experts' *[PAP]* 1
Bloc Aid for Nicaraguan Typhoon Victims Sent *[RUDE PRAVO 4 Nov]* 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Worldwide AIDS Conference Held in Smolenice *[CTK]* 2
Nuclear Power Conference Held in Opatija *[BORBA 2 Nov]* 2
Protocol on Emissions Assessed by Signatories *[BTA]* 2

ALBANIA

Bush Election Seen as No 'Great Change' *[ZERI I POPULLIT 10 Nov]* 3
General Yazov's Visit to SFRY Noted *[ATA]* 3
Carcani Sends Message to PRC on Flood Victims *[Tirana Radio]* 4
Alia Greets Angola's Dos Santos on National Day *[Tirana Radio]* 4
Comparison of Alia AWP Anniversary Speech *[ZERI I POPULLIT 8 Nov]* 4
Alia Tours Korce District, Meets Citizens 4
Visits Korce Veterans *[ATA]* 4
Visits Enterprises *[ATA]* 5
Travels to Coal Mine *[ATA]* 6
Speaks to Cadres *[ATA]* 7

BULGARIA

British Labor MP Holds Meetings 8
Received by Balev *[BTA]* 8
Confers With Mladenov *[Sofia Radio]* 8
SRV Light Industry Minister Makes Visit *[Sofia Radio]* 8
Zhivkov Greets Angola's Dos Santos *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Nov]* 8
Pact Military Journalists Meeting Assessed *[NARODNA ARMIYA 14 Nov]* 8
Need for Party Discipline Stressed *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Nov]* 9
Ferry Line Boasts Improved Service *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 14 Nov]* 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Congratulates Bush on Election *[RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]* 11
Bilak, Fojtik Meet USSR's Yakovlev 11
Goals Outlined *[Prague Radio]* 11
Talk Contents Detailed *[Prague Radio]* 11
Further Report *[Prague TV]* 11
'Hypocritical' Dubcek, Prague Spring Criticized *[TANJUG]* 12
Dissidents Comment on Arrests in Prague *[Vienna Radio]* 12
Reaction to Reprisals Against Dissidents *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 12-13 Nov]* 13
Joint Session of Federal Assembly Chambers Held 13
Andrs on 'Misuse of Religion' *[Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Nov]* 13
Zavadil Gives Trade Union View *[Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Nov]* 14
Program Approved *[CTK]* 14
'Social Lawfulness' Discussed *[RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]* 15
Government Tasks Discussed at Press Conference *[CTK]* 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Government Protests FRG Recruitment Attempt *[ADN]* 19
DKP Terms Recruitment 'Espionage' *[ADN]* 19
Vocational Training Cooperation With FRG Firm *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Oct]* 19
Palestinian Independence Proclamation Welcomed *[ADN]* 19
Talks on Microelectronics With USSR Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12-13 Nov]* 20
Beil, USSR's Katushev Sign Trade Protocol *[ADN]* 20
Beijing Mayor Visits, Discusses Cooperation 20
Meets With SED's Stoph *[ADN]* 20
On Relations With Berlin *[BERLINER ZEITUNG 2 Nov]* 21
FDGB Member Addresses WFTU Meeting *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Oct]* 21
Finland Prime Minister Meets Posts Minister *[ADN]* 21
Telecommunications Cooperation With Finland *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Oct]* 21
SED Study Delegation Visits Cuba *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Oct]* 22
Margot Honecker Meets Ethiopian Counterpart *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Oct]* 22
Peace Initiative Members Put Under House Arrest *[Hamburg DPA]* 22
More on Commemoration of 1938 Jewish Pogrom 22
'Moving' Meeting Honors Citizens *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Nov]* 22
Tisch Attends Dachau Ceremony *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Nov]* 23
Jewish Representatives Speak 9 Nov *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Nov]* 24
Honecker at Synagogue Foundation *[ADN]* 24
Stoph Lays Wreath at Cemetery *[ADN]* 25
Christian Democrats Remember *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Nov]* 25
Kessler Attends Military Meeting on Energy Use *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Oct]* 25
Editorial Demands Chemical Weapons Ban *["HE" in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct]* 25
Convention on Ban of Chemical Weapons Urged *["ng" in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Nov]* 26

HUNGARY

Gyula Horn Addresses North Atlantic Assembly *[MTI]* 27
Grosz Makes Official Visit to Spain 27
Arrives in Madrid *[MTI]* 27
Holds Talks With Prime Minister *[MTI]* 27
Meets Socialist Party Leaders *[MTI]* 29
Police Prevent Demonstration at Romanian Embassy *[Budapest Radio]* 29
Joint Television Debate To Include Walesa *[Budapest Radio]* 29
Radio Comments on CSSR's Dubcek Cited *[Budapest Radio]* 29
Szuros, Berecz Queried on Domestic Issues 29
Minorities' Rights Defended by Council *[MTI]* 35
MSZMP Discusses Nationality Policy *[MTI]* 35

POLAND

Walesa Agrees to TV Debate With Miodowicz *[Warsaw Radio]* 37
Solidarity Activists Back Doomed Gdansk Shipyard *[AFP]* 37
Walesa Interviewed on Shipyard Closure *[Paris LE FIGARO 12-13 Nov]* 37
Plight of Gdansk Shipyard Workers Viewed *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]* 38
Miodowicz on Work for Lenin Shipyard Workers *[Warsaw TV]* 39
PZPR's Czyrek Proposes Talks With Solidarity *[Vienna NEUE AZ 16 Nov]* 40
Catholic Intellectual Speaks on Roundtable *[PREZEGLAD KATOLICKI 16 Oct]* 40
Press on Strikes, Opposition, Trade Unions *[POLITYKA 12 Nov]* 42
Human Rights Body Set Up 'Several Months Ago' *[PAP]* 43
Human Rights Association Requests Registration *[Warsaw Radio]* 43
Socio-Political Committee Adopts AIDS Program *[PAP]* 43
Wilczek Views Current Economic Reform *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 16 Nov]* 44
PZPR Politburo 8 Nov Session Communique *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]* 44
Episcopate Issues Statement on Current Situation *[Vatican City Radio]* 46
BBC Coverage of Thatcher Visit Criticized *[Brodzik in GAZETA LUBUSKA 3 Nov]* 47

Hungarian Army Delegation Visits 47
Arrives 8 Nov *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Nov]* 47
Delegation Concludes Visit 11 Nov *[PAP]* 48
Hungary's Horvath on Military Service *[Warsaw Radio]* 48
Leaders' Public Appearances for 12-18 Oct *[TRYBUNA LUDU]* 48

ROMANIA

Economic Session With U.S. Opens in New York *[AGERPRES]* 50
Manescu Meets UK's Howe, Officials in London *[AGERPRES]* 50
Statement on Algiers Palestinian Meeting *[AGERPRES]* 50
Joint Communique on Dascalescu Visit to Syria *[SCINTEIA 10 Nov]* 50
Economic Development Results Detailed *[AGERPRES]* 52

YUGOSLAVIA

USSR Defense Minister Yazov Continues Visit 54
Yazov Tours Air Force Institute *[TANJUG]* 54
Meets With Dizdarevic *[TANJUG]* 54
Holds Talks With Mikulic *[TANJUG]* 54
Visits Split Naval Training Center *[TANJUG]* 54
Stanovnik Visit to Washington Detailed *[Milanovic in BORBA 8 Nov]* 55
Mikulic Replies to Press Accusations *[TANJUG]* 56
LCY Presidium Issues Statement on Reforms *[Belgrade Radio]* 56
LCY Presidency Encourages Economic Reform *[TANJUG]* 56
Novi Sad Body Elects New President, Secretary *[TANJUG]* 57
Serbian Officials Issue Statement on Reforms *[TANJUG]* 57
Boycott of Slovene Goods 'Senseless' *[BORBA 14 Nov]* 57
Army Officers Meet With Slovene Public *[TANJUG]* 58
Constitutional Debate Raising Kosovo Tensions *[Tahiri in RILINDJA 30 Oct]* 58
Responsibility of Kosovo Leaders Assessed *[Konatar in BORBA 10 Nov]* 59
Slogan on Love for USSR Termed 'Not Hostile' *[RILINDJA 9 Nov]* 60
Macedonian Meeting Views Albanian 'Propaganda' *[TANJUG]* 60
Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Cadre Renewal Previewed *[POLITIKA 1 Nov]* 61

Kessler Receives Warsaw Pact Delegation

AU0711165588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the Technical Committee of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the end of their several-day visit to the GDR on Thursday [3 November]. The delegation was led by Colonel General Petr Mamchur [spelling of name as published], deputy supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces.

During the friendly exchange of opinion in the Defense Ministry, Army General Heinz Kessler referred to the positive results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee in Prague in October 1988, at which further disarmament, security, and confidence-building steps were discussed. He said that close cooperation between the fraternal countries' armies in the collective defense of the Warsaw Pact states and in the protection of their peoples' peaceful work is of vital importance. In connection with the emerging tendency toward a recovery in the situation in Europe, the states of the socialist defense alliance have proposed replacing the dangerous concept of "security through intensified armament" by the principle of "security through controlled bilateral disarmament and cooperation," the minister stressed.

Colonel General Petr Mamchur conveyed cordial greetings from Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, which Army General Heinz Kessler reciprocated in the same way.

Taking part in the meeting were Colonel General Joachim Goldbach, deputy minister of national defense and chief of technology and weaponry, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Supreme Commander in the GDR's National People's Army.

Czyrek Receives Propaganda 'Experts'

LD2710023088 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26— Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek received today representatives of Central Committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Korean Worker's Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The representatives participate in a Warsaw conference of experts devoted to counteracting propaganda subversion and to the development of open information policy.

Bloc Aid for Nicaraguan Typhoon Victims Sent

AU0711185888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Vessel With Aid for Nigaragua"]

[Text] Rostock— The Soviet vessel "Novovyatsk," carrying solidarity aid from the working people of the USSR, the CSSR, and other countries for the populace of Nicaragua, which was hit by the typhoon Joan, left Rostock, in the GDR, on Thursday [3 November]. The aid is destined for the Sandinist Center of the Working People (CST), a WFTU member organization.

This important humanitarian aid includes 42 metric tons of various goods, mostly foodstuffs and childrens' wear, but other things from the Central Trade Union Council as well.

Worldwide AIDS Conference Held in Smolenice

LD0411060988 Prague CTK in English
1425 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 3 (CTK)—An international conference of experts from European countries on cooperation in the struggle against AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) started in Smolenice near Bratislava today.

The three-day conference is sponsored by the National AIDS Laboratory in Bratislava.

Doctor Vlastimil Mayer, head of the laboratory, has said that visible progress has been achieved in AIDS diagnostics. That is why scientists at present must unite their effort to prepare various vaccinations against the disease and control their effectivity in curing AIDS patients. Only international cooperation of virologists can accelerate progress in the research of AIDS.

Both national laboratories for AIDS (in Bratislava for Slovakia and in Prague for Bohemia) were established four years ago. Both of them have been intensively cooperating with the Paris-based World Health Organization Centre for the Struggle Against AIDS, where it regularly reports the occurrence of the disease and its detailed analysis. Cooperation between the Pasteur Institute in Paris and laboratories in Czechoslovakia is long-term and very close, especially in virology. Czechoslovak physicians specializing in the problems of AIDS study at the Pasteur Institute.

Nuclear Power Conference Held in Opatija

AU0411174888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
2 Nov 88 p 3

[TANJUG report: "Conference on Nuclear Power Stations"]

[Text] Opatija, 1 Nov—An international conference which is to last several days began today in the Hotel Adriatik in Opatija. It has been organized by Interatomenerga of Moscow for member countries of CEMA and Yugoslavia with the aim of achieving an exchange of experiences in the maintenance, use, and especially the overhaul of nuclear power stations in the member countries of CEMA and Finland.

About 50 foreign and 30 Yugoslav experts who deal with nuclear energy have gathered for this meeting.

Protocol on Emissions Assessed by Signatories

AU0211100888 Sofia BTA in English
0835 GMT 2 Nov 88

["On the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)—A new corner stone on the road toward improvement of environment situation, this is the assessment of Mr Gerald Hinteregger, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, about the protocol signed here by 25 countries on control of emissions of nitrogen oxides and their transboundary fluxes.

In connection with the new document, today's Sofia dailies run statements by a number of participants in the sixth session of the Executive Committee of the Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution.

Mr Gerald Hinteregger points out that the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Pollution, the Helsinki 1985 Protocol on 30-Percent Reduction of Atmosphere Pollution with Sulphur Oxides and the present protocol are an important precondition for the realization of the latest measures: not only the reduction of air pollution, but the overall purification of air.

25 countries took a common stand on the questions of nitrogen oxides and this fact deserves attention. Because we left behind difficult negotiations on a rather complicated and complex problem, says Mr Hinteregger.

Mr Nikolay Dyulgerov, chairman of the Committee for Environment Preservation with the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, stresses that undoubtedly this protocol will be met by the world public with interest and approval. Of special importance is the fact, says he, that that the document resolves the question for exchange of technologies, information and experience.

Fulfilling our international agreements, we resolve our national problems as well, says Mr Valentin Sokolovskiy, deputy chairman of Goskompriroda of the USSR, pointing out that the USSR fulfills completely its obligations in connection with sulphur oxides emissions control.

Ms Birgitta Dahl, minister of energy and environment of Sweden, assesses the protocol on nitrogen oxides as an important step. I see the present sixth session as a session of historical importance because the statements of my colleagues show that a good understanding of the question exists, I feel their readiness to work in this direction.

Bush Election Seen as No 'Great Change'

AU1511200188 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Nov 88 p 4

[Shkelqim Beqari article: "Bush—President With a Policy From Positions of Strength"]

[Text] The U.S. election campaign was over in 50 states on Tuesday. George Bush, the Republican Party candidate, announced his victory over Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusets, in the city of Houston, Texas. Dan Quayle will occupy the post of vice president. First results show that Bush received 55 percent of the votes, or 10 percent more than his rival. The Republican Party thus wins the presidential elections for the third consecutive time. Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives were also held at the same time. They will continue to be dominated by the Republicans [as published], as under the Reagan Administration.

A Republican victory was expected. It is true that the Republican Party candidate had remained somewhat aloof compared to his Democratic rival, who had joined the campaign earlier. But the economic and political circumstances had been prepared in such a way as to ensure continuity. The American electorate, too, knows what goes on behind the noisy and costly election parades. This time, about 50 percent of Americans failed to vote in the longest and most costly election in the history of election campaigns.

In the last years of Reagan's second mandate, the Republicans created a more favorable economic climate, mitigating some indexes that would have caused the electorate to worry. This resulted in a revitalization of the American economy on the basis of its increased aggressiveness in the world. Inflation has dropped to 3.4 percent, unemployment stands at 5.6 percent, and so forth. This was more acceptable to the voters than the figures of 8 years ago. Dukakis' promises were insufficient to induce voters to believe that they would drive the American economy forward and solve the problems that still remain to be solved. The alternative was a clear one: Better accept what has been attained. But despite the pragmatic stand, the economic circumstances are not entirely favorable. They are darkened by a quadrupling of the trade deficit, a budget deficit of $230 billion, and the resurgence of a known phenomena in the United States: the creation of an entire army of the homeless as a result of the reduction of social funds. As happens on such occasions, Bush declared that he and his administration would work "for an economically stronger America."

The voters' sensitivity on questions of foreign policy is also a consideration. Reagan's predecessors "burned" themselves as a result of the war in Vietnam, Watergate, or the Iranian hostages issue. Reagan himself felt the effects of Irangate, but was able to find his balance quickly by maneuvering in his party's interest. What we have here is an adaptation to new situations created in accordance with the interests of a superpower. An all-round dialogue is currently taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is presented as the salvation of mankind and a way of avoiding military and political confrontation. An agreement has been reached on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. Steps have been taken to reduce tension in various areas like the Gulf region, Afghanistan, the Middle East, South Africa, and so forth. This was proclaimed as a victory of the policy of the Republicans, who were able to win more votes on this than their Democratic rivals. Bush's tenure of the vice presidency for 8 years under Reagan also helped in this direction.

Bush's election does not represent any great change. Dukakis promised his support in the effort to create a "strong America." This cooperation will take concrete form in Congress, which is dominated by the Democrats. Bush, whose mandate begins in January, stated that he would work to establish "peace through strength," a slogan close to the hearts of the Republicans. He promised that he would fully implement the "Star Wars" program, regardless of the agreement on Euromissiles or any other agreement that might be concluded; he promised that he would strongly support the modernization of NATO and the production of intercontinental MX missiles; that he would support the Somoza bands, Israel, and so forth. Bush will thus be the heir to the domestic and foreign policies of the Reagan administration for the next 4 years.

General Yazov's Visit to SFRY Noted

AU1611113288 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Tirana, November 16 (ATA)—As reported, the Soviet minister of defence, the Army General Dmitriy Yazov, is on a visit to Yugoslavia.

The fact that the top Soviet military delegation comes to Belgrade precisely at a time when the situation in this country is tense as a result of the grave political and economic crisis, when it is being discussed on constitutional changes and when certain Serbian circles try to impose solutions which are refuted by other members of the Yugoslav community draws one's attention.

As TANJUG reports, the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union visited on November 14 a military unit in Pancevo, in the vicinity of Belgrade, where, as Yazov stressed, he watched an excellent demonstration in tactical training. Dmitriy Yazov visited also an exhibition of the military armaments and equipments in Nikinci in the autonomous province of Vojvodina. In Nikinci, he was informed on the achievements of Yugoslavia in the production of modern armaments, war technology, and equipments.

Visitors from the Soviet Union visited also the "Djuro Djakovic" Machine Building Industry in Slovenski Brod, in the Republic of Croatia, where they were told on the capacity of production, the plans of further development and followed the process of production.

Yazov conducted separate meetings with the chairman of the Yugoslav Presidency, Raif Dizdarevic; with the premier, Branko Mikulic; and the federal secretary of defence, Veljko Kadijevic. In the talks conducted, the TANJUG agency reports, the satisfaction was expressed for the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and it was stressed that the "visit of the Soviet minister of defence in Yugoslavia will contribute to the further broadening of cooperation between the armies of the two countries, especially of military-economic cooperation, which is an important element of the all-round Yugoslav-Soviet relations."

Carcani Sends Message to PRC on Flood Victims

AU1011200988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council:

We learned with sorrow about the numerous victims and considerable damage caused by the severe earthquake in Yunnan Province. In the name of the Albanian people, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey sincere condolences to you and, through you, to the afflicted families.

Alia Greets Angola's Dos Santos on National Day

AU1011201488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola:

On the occasion of your National Day, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, I convey warm greetings to you and sincere wishes to the Angolan people for their well-being and the country's progress.

I am convinced that the relations and cooperation between Albania and Angola will develop further to the common benefit of our peoples and to the benefit of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Comparison of Alia AWP Anniversary Speech

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 8 November publishes on page 1 the 1,200-word text of the speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in Korce on the anniversary of the AWP. The ZERI I POPULLIT report has been compared with the Tirana ATA English version published in the 15 November East Europe Daily Report, pages 1 and 2, revealing the following variations:

Page one, column two, last sentence through page two, column one, first sentence reads in ZERI I POPULLIT: ...it happens elsewhere. [new paragraph]

Our party is advancing along untrodden paths. We must therefore study daily, so that Albania and socialism may progress constantly.

Naturally, the process of socialist construction, he went on to say, meets difficulties, too. Life, as Comrade Enver used to say, is a struggle, a struggle against objective difficulties, against nature, against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement, and against subjective weaknesses. But our party's history shows that the Albanian Communists have never retreated before difficulties, they have never turned their backs on them, but have met them head on. They have done this because they believe in and are inspired by Marxism-Leninism, by socialist victories.

The country's overall development requires more work and knowledge on everyone's part; it requires that problems be resolved by mastering science, by assimilating the culture of the people, and by drawing conclusions from practice. [new paragraph]

Our people have... (supplying additional passage)

Alia Tours Korce District, Meets Citizens

Visits Korce Veterans

AU0911104288 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Nov 88

["Honour for the Party on the Day of the Great Festivity—Comrade Ramiz Alia Lays a Bouquet of Flowers on the Monument to Comrade Enver Hoxha and Pays Visits to the Families of Veteran Communists"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA)—On November 8, on the day of the great celebration of the 47th anniversary of the formation of our glorious party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, laid a bouquet of flowers on the monument to our respected and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha in Korce and paid visits to the families of veteran communists. He was accompanied by Comrade Pali Miska, first

secretary of the District Party Committee, and Gjergji Krastafillaku, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

If Albania forges ahead, develops, and strengthens today, Comrade Ramiz Alia said while talking with the veteran communists, this is also due to the great contribution of the veteran communists, who since the beginning set down to work for the cause of communism, the cause of the homeland.

"Our party is strong, brave, and wise," said Comrade Ramiz Alia. She brought Albania into light, provided freedom to the people, brought happiness to them. The party successfully coped with the enemies, defended Marxism-Leninism, because we had Enver Hoxha, the most brave man. It has opened new roads to Albania.

Then the talk was focused on the war days for the liberation of the country, when the houses of the people generously opened the doors and became reliable shelters for the communist and partisan sons and daughters. They talked on the present days of the epoch of the party, for the happy and joyful life in our beloved homeland.

Our country, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, has diversified and valuable assets. Once we have evaluated our numerous mountains for the forests, the livestock, for our defence from the foreign aggressors. [sentence as received] But owing to the work of geology, industry, and the whole economy, new minerals and underground assets are discovered and exploited as chrome and copper, iron nickel and nickel-silicate, bauxites, and rock salt, etc. Now everyone already sees that through the correct line of the party, knowledge and work, with our industry and technology, our mountains have been turned into real plains, because they carry in their heart great treasures used to strengthen economy and uplift the well-being of the people.

Korce was once known only for its coal in Mborje-Drenove, whereas now there are discovered and exploited whole coal-bearing areas. There were discovered great nickel-silicate reserves, copper ore, bauxite, clay reserves, etc. Today we may say that the region of Korce, parallel with agriculture, is among the richest in valuable mineral reserves.

The party and people rightfully say, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on, not only on occasion of celebrations, but always we honour the veteran fighters. Hence, we honour our tradition, our history, struggle, and heroic work of the generations of the new Albania for freedom and socialism; we honour them for their sacrifices.

All, particularly the younger generations, have to learn from the past, from that devotion, from that persistence, from that will and spirit of selflessness that always characterized all the communists in the struggle and great battles for the socialist construction. They are an inspiring example for the masses. The history of our party is a history full of great lessons. That's why we will turn our eyes on that period not only on occasion of celebrations, but always.

Certainly, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, the greatest veneration for the communists admitted to the party on the day of its formation, for the fighters of freedom, is to continue their ideal, to continue the road opened by the revolution. In our country, the communist ideal is the ideal of all the generations, of youngsters and veterans, this is the greatest guarantee to our forward march on the road of socialism.

Comrade Ramiz Alia posed for a photo together with the veteran communists and members of their families.

Visits Enterprises

AU0911104988 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA)—On November 8 too, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pali Miska and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district, Gjergji Krastafillaku, went to the enterprise of refrigerator in the Korce District. At the square of the enterprise he was received with enthusiasm by workers, cadres, and specialists.

The director of the enterprise informed him on the work and achievements of the collective in supplying the people through this refrigerator.

Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the exhibition with various articles processed there, as well as the other surroundings of the enterprise.

Korce's refrigerator, he said in a talk with directors and specialists, as I am told and as we are seeing, represents one of the biggest freezing centers of the country. It supplies the people regularly.

Being near the production and market, Comrade Ramiz continued, your refrigerator has, above all, made possible that no product of agriculture and livestock go waste, a task on which a special stress was laid at the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee. This is a praiseworthy achievement.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia wished the collective of the refrigerator ever greater successes in implementation of the tasks set by the party.

In the afternoon, Comrade Ramiz Alia went amongst the workers and specialists of chinaware enterprise.

Visiting the workshops of the enterprise, Comrade Ramiz Alia met and had a warm talk with workers and specialists, who closely acquainted him with the productions they have in hand, with the technology of their preparation with their effort for a better quality.

Your enterprise, Comrade Ramiz Alia said to them, produces directly for the people's consumption. Therefore, the results you attain are immediately seen in the market. Of importance is the fact that you are increasing both production and diversity. This year you had in plan to produce 600,000 plates and now you pledged to turn out 700,000. I wish you come out successful and keep your word.

The production of consumer goods is of special importance as it has directly to do with the needs of the masses. The people are in need of many things. You must know what items of chinaware for family use the people are in need of and try to produce them.

You should create a structure of production according to the needs of the people. I learned that you plan to produce some articles for export. It is a good thing to increase export as the 6th Plenum of the party Central Committee underlined. The demands of the inner market are of proprity [word as received] with regard to the mass consumer goods.

I wish you progress in all directions, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. I wish the people praise you for the quality and quantity of the articles you turn out, I wish you further perfection of work and tradition, hence, you should give a good name to the enterprise and the district.

The workers and specialists promised Comrade Ramiz Alia that they will put their energies to meet all the demands of the consumers as well as possible.

Travels to Coal Mine

AU1011093988 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 10 Nov 88

["People's Mind is the Most Powerful—Comrade Ramiz Alia Visited the Main Tunnel in "1 Maj" Mine of Mborje-Drenove"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA)—On November 9, before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, went amidst the miners and specialists of the new main tunnel of the "1 Maj" coal mine, heroine of socialist labour, in Mborje-Drenove.

He was accompanied by Comrade Pali Miska, first secretary of the District Party Committee, and Gjergji Krastafillaku, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

At the entrance of the main tunnel, Comrade Ramiz Alia was welcomed with affection and enthusiasm by leading cadres, specialists and miners who wished him welcome again in their mine.

Together with them, Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the main tunnel.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was told on the achievements of the collective of this mine, which for the 10 month period overfulfilled the plan of total industrial production by 2,343,000 leks, the coal extraction by more than 7,300 tons, the mining work by 480 meters, the index of quality by 82 kilocalories, perceptibly overfulfilling the task of the reduction of the cost and nett income.

Talking with leading cadres and miners, he got to know about the creative work done in the mine to further enhance the scale of technology and productivity, to mechanize by 100 percent the process of extracting and transporting the mineral in the sector of Krosnisht. He also got acquainted with the new pledge of the collective to provide till the end of the year 1,500 tons of coal over the plan.

I want to congratulate you for the very high results you have attained, said Comrade Ramiz Alia to the cadres. They tell that the Mborje-Drenove mine continues to be in the van of the socialist production. I congratulate particularly for the successful conclusion of the main tunnel, which you built two months and a half ahead of schedule. This speaks of the serious work of your collective. You deserve to be honoured by the party and society for keeping the word.

Your collective claims distinction in applying the news of science. You are trying to find new more advanced methods to augment production. What was said here testify to your creative thought: the care to extract the mineral even the slightest layers, the work to link through the main tunnel the two sectors of your mine with two others in the Gore resource, etc.

We are building socialism self-reliantly. Our people are optimistic for the future. We know the great assets our soil and subsoil are rich in, just as we know the strength of the people and correctness of the line of the party. Let us exploit these factors with high effectiveness. You have proved to be innovators.

I express my conviction, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that your collective will constantly march forward and will carry aloft the title "hero of socialist labour."

Comrade Ramiz Alia left, seen off with affection by the miners.

Speaks to Cadres

AU1011094188 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA)—On November 9 before noon, too, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the party, power, economy, mass organizations, and army of Korce District.

He was enthusiastically welcomed by the participants in the meeting which took place in the hall of the District Party Committee.

The first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pali Miska, thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for the great honour made to them coming among the people of Korce on occasion of the festivity of the 47th anniversary of the formation of the party, the visits and meetings in the economic enterprises. Then he pointed to the general commitment of the Korce working people and cooperativists, with the communists in the van, to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks, to attain fresh still greater achievements in all the walks of life, to successfully fulfill the targets of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters of Implementing the Decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party."

Comrade Pali Miska pointed to some achievements scored in this district during the current year, such as the fulfillment of the plan of production and delivery of wheat, the further improvement of the supply of the people, the realization of the task of export, the strengthening of small herds, etc.

Likewise, cadres of agricultural cooperatives and economic enterprises took the floor at the meeting. They informed on the hitherto results and their targets for the future.

Amidst the applauses for the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

First and foremost, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, I would like to express the satisfaction I felt these days in the celebrations on November 8, here in Korce. I deem it necessary to underline that the contacts with the people of your district have been an aid for us. Whenever you meet with the people, you learn, your thought and phantasy delight. They fill us with confidence and optimism for the progress of the country.

In all the enterprises we went we saw people concerned with the development of economy and its progress. Great transformations have taken place everywhere, they were pointed out at this meeting as well, it is good to mention them because this gives us strength and courage for new achievements. Successes are great in all the sectors, in industry and construction, in agriculture and education. It is important that each victory is fruit of the work and sweat of the people, that the economy and culture develop relying only on the material and human sources of our country. This is of special importance, especially if we bear in mind the fact that at period of crisis many countries are in decadence or stagnation, suffer from the heavy burden of debts, from inflation and unemployment.

The successes and our independent development, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further on, show also of the vitality of our socialist order and our economy, they encourage us for a greater work.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke on the Korce District, which he said, occupies the second place on a republic scale for the light industry and the third for the food industry. The knitwear combine is the biggest of the kind in our country. Korce, with its industry of clothing, shows etc., claims distinction for quality, diversity, and taste.

For the further development of light and food industry, he said, now we do not need big processing combines and complexes, because we possess them, but we need lines and workshops, separate machineries and to improve the technology. These must be done, the more so for the fact that the light and food industry cover the necessary imports with their exports.

Social labour productivity, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, is a synthetic reflection of the economic situation and processes. It expresses in itself also the production rates, its effectiveness. In the full meaning of the word the productivity determines the limits of our development.

I am convinced, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, the working masses of Korce District and you, cadres and specialists, will always claim distinction for fulfilling the great tasks you are faced with.

Those present listened to his speech with great attention.

Following the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia was warmly saluted by hundreds of inhabitants of the city who had gathered in the square of demonstrations, who saw him off with affection.

Comrade Ramiz Alia returned to Tirana on November 9.

British Labor MP Holds Meetings

Received by Balev

AU1511191988 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 15 Nov 88

["Bulgaria, Britain Promote Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA)—Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Policy Committee, today received the Rt. Hon. Gerald Kaufman M.P. (Lab.), principal opposition spokesman on foreign affairs in Britain.

The guest was familiarized with the content and the main areas of restructuring of all spheres of public life in this country.

The sides considered some aspects of the political, economic and cultural ties between Bulgaria and Britain and exchanged ideas on the promotion of contacts between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the British Labour Party.

Confers With Mladenov

AU1511201988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] On 15 November Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Gerald Kaufman, British M.P. and minister of foreign affairs of the Labor Party shadow cabinet. They discussed a broad range of issues, exchanged thoughts on the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and positively evaluated them. The willingness to further develop relations was expressed. Important international issues, East-West relations, and questions of disarmament were also discussed.

SRV Light Industry Minister Makes Visit

AU1411200188 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] On 14 November in Sofia talks took place between Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry for Man" Association, and Vu Tuan, Vietnam's minister of light industry. They analyzed the implementation of the agreements, signed in February 1988, and noted that the first steps of cooperation are evident in the areas of the cotton-textile industry, tailoring, shoemaking, leather-manufacture, haberdashery, and so on.

It was agreed that Bulgaria would participate in the modernization of Vietnamese textile enterprises, mainly through technical assistance.

The possibilities of founding joint enterprises for the production of synthetic fibres and pigskin leather-haberashery goods, as well as for the construction of a leather-producing plant, will be studied.

The exchange of light industry goods will continue to expand.

The Vietnamese minister of light industry was received by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and visited many industrial plants. Today he departed Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Greets Angola's Dos Santos

AU1411150388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, and president of the People's Republic of Angola, expressing most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the country's National Day.

The telegram points out that the People's Republic of Angola enjoys great prestige among the frontline countries, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement, as well as within the United Nations, and at all international forums for its consistent policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and security in the world, aimed at settling regional conflicts, and eliminating racism, apartheid, and colonialism. This is confirmed by the constructive approach of the Angolan state leadership in negotiations for the peaceful solution of the problems in South-West Africa and in southern Africa.

The telegram further expresses the conviction that the solid basis of traditional relations of solidarity and cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples, which has already been built, represents a guarantee for the further consolidation and intensification of these relations in the spirit of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed by our two countries, the 10th anniversary of which was recently marked.

Pact Military Journalists Meeting Assessed

AU1511141888 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Nov 88 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Sotirov, chairman of the Section of Military Journalists: "New Responsibility, International Experience"]

[Excerpts] Two basic issues emerged at the conference of military journalists of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place recently in Prague. The first included all questions pertaining to the role and influence of the military press in accelerating restructuring in the army,

while the second related to the characteristics of military-patriotic education under the new conditions, created by the decisive course of the USSR and the other socialist countries toward decreasing international tension.

Expanding the democratic principle in public life and the reforms that are taking place in the political, economic, and cultural spheres significantly influence the training-educational process in the army. The fact that not only the army's external relations with other public institutions and organizations, but also inner-army relations are changing, something that is a result of the changed awareness of the personnel, is an important characteristic. Many participants pointed out that the role and importance of the military mass media are changing in this qualitatively new atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Naturally, the goals and tasks of the socialist army in times of restructuring —defending the new social system and the territorial integrity of the country, and implementing the international duty—remain the same. However, the methods, forms, and means of achieving these goals cannot remain unchanged in a society that is undergoing a process of renewal. It is precisely in this area that the contribution of the military mass media to accelerating restructuring in the army is most important. [passage omitted]

The second issue that generated a lively exchange of opinions included questions related to the army's place in modern society, the attitude toward the army, and military-patriotic education under the new conditions. Skillfully utilizing the decrease of international tension, and the intensity and specific results of the disarmament talks, bourgeois propaganda is flexibly changing its tactics and disseminating pacifist ideas in the socialist countries, especially among the youth. In practice these ideas are not genuinely pacifist, because they are only directed against service in the socialist army, against friendship with the USSR, and against the unity of the Warsaw Pact member states, and not against the armies and political blocs in general. However, when one takes into consideration the political naivete of a part of the youth, there is no doubt that occasionally these ideas are effective. The most reliable counteraction is not to unmask and explain the subversive goal of the falsely pacifist propaganda, but to apply a flexible and efficient system of military-patriotic education, in which the military mass media must occupy an important place. [passage omitted]

The 20th Conference of the Warsaw Pact Military Journalists is already history, but the ideas, proposals, and joint initiatives which were discussed remain a basis for enriching the patriotic and international education in every country, and for strengthening friendship and expanding relations not only among military editorial boards, but also among the personnel of the fraternal armies.

Need for Party Discipline Stressed

AU1511121188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist and Discipline"]

[Text] The violation of party, state, service, and labor discipline is one of the main reasons for imposing severe party penalties, as shown in the cases examined by the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission. Dr Dimitur Nyagolovski, senior assistant at the Higher Medical Institute in Pleven, violated the laws and regulations by giving consultations at his home to foreign students and accepting gifts and foreign currency from them without declaring this income. Viktoriya Stefanova committed offenses against the law in her post of cashier-bookkeeper of the mutual aid fund at the "Fuel and Building Materials" Enterprise in Vidin: She drew up documents with incorrect contents and diverted money from the fund for her personal benefit. With good reason, both of the above, who in other respects had shown themselves to be good specialists, received heavy administrative penalties and were expelled from the party.

Once again the problem of discipline has arisen, an issue that is becoming even more important under self-management. Now that the self-managing collectives and communities and the individual will be granted increasingly greater rights, this will also mean greater obligations. Without discipline, order, and good organization everywhere, at all levels, and on all occasions, without observing the law and discipline without question, and without the fulfillment of the party and state decisions, there will be no advance or success, no prosperity, no real democracy. In this context we cannot but be alarmed by certain individual cases and a number of negative phenomena. As demonstrated by the recent inspection of the State and People's Control Committee, these phenomena have increased in a number of district and economic organizations when compared to last year. The primary reason for this is the liberal attitude shown toward the offenders and the lack of coordination in the campaign against this phenomenon.

Today, under the conditions of restructuring, personal responsibility, good discipline, and self-discipline as shown in ideological conviction, civic responsibility, patriotic dedication, and a high standard of behavior, all acquire great importance. It is quite natural for man's demands toward society and the state to increase, but the demands of society and the state toward the individual are also increasing, and this applies most of all to the Communist.

During the revolutionary restructuring that is being carried out under the party's leadership, people look first to him, the Communist. Other people adjust their own behavior within the family, in the labor collective, and in society according to the example of the Communist, according to the attitude he shows toward relatives,

comrades, and colleagues, toward labor, the state, and socialism, and according to his observance of the law, public order, and discipline. They watch closely how he works to see whether he continually develops his knowledge and abilities, strives toward high achievements, and makes his own contribution to completing the radical social change that has started in Bulgaria and to bringing the country into the front ranks of human progress. Today this striving is an authentic expression of party, state, and social discipline.

The times inexorably require, and everyone expects, that the Communist should provide an example of unconditional obedience to the party's program and statute, an example of observance of the law and discipline, and should create around himself an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violation, an atmosphere of order, good organization, and discipline in order to ensure that things are changed and that the results sought are achieved. The moral authority of the Communist forms the foundation for building the moral authority of both the party and socialism. This is the reason why increased severity will be shown toward those who fail to make themselves conscious of the great responsibility they bear.

The force of self-management and democracy—the force that will speed our progress toward the lofty goals facing us—lies also in the good organization, sense of discipline and order, and high sense of responsibility of every Communist, of every citizen.

Ferry Line Boasts Improved Service

AU1511200788 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Nov 88 p 2

[Report by Yordan Aleksandrov: "Reliable Route of the Marine "Buran""]

[Excerpts] Today [14 November] marks the 10th anniversary of that memorable day when the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry line, the largest in the world, was ceremonially opened. [passage omitted]

Here are some figures to illustrate the results of the first 10 years of the ferry line's operation. Almost 30 million tonnes of freight and over 1 million rail cars were carried by the four ferries in both directions. Whereas at the beginning the round-trip took 120 hours, and in 1979 72 hours, the time taken now is only 54 hours. In the volume of freight carried, the ferry line replaced 14 dry cargo ships and dispensed with the labor of thousands of people in the cargo-handling operations. The standard of the transportation service has been substantially improved by the elimination of intermediate cargo-handling operations. The delivery time for normal freight has been cut by 4 to 5 days, and for perishable goods, by more than half. Transportation costs are now 10 percent lower. As a result of the new technology that eliminated transshipment of freight, the claims for conveying perishable goods alone fell by about R2.5 million per year.

The achievements of scientific and technical progress are being increasingly widely introduced on the Bulgarian ferries.

"Modern personal computers with appropriate software have been delivered to the ferry vessels to control their technical operation," stated Atanas Yonkov, chief director of the "Bulgarian Seagoing Fleet" Shipping Line. "With their help we are resolving tasks relating to monitoring the consumption of spare parts and the correct functioning of the continuous technical maintenance system, as well as certain problems relating to commercial operations. During the 10-year period the shipping line has recorded an average annual period of service to 344 days per ferry vessel, an achievement that few shipowners in the world can boast of." [passage omitted]

Speaking of the future, Captain Atanas Yonkov specifically mentioned plans to further increase the design cargo capacity of existing ships. This will be achieved by optimally improving the railroad rolling stock to suit the demands of transportation between Bulgaria and the USSR, using series of standard types of rail cars. The ferry terminals at both ends of the route are also to be suitably developed in order to further reduce the time spent in port. The section for changing over the rail car bogies continues to be a bottleneck, and it is necessary to achieve a smooth flow in the delivery of freight by creating economic conditions and interest in this on the part of the freight shippers. Last, but not least comes the task of completing and bringing into service the "PAROM" automated control system, which includes linking up the railroad and marine information systems on both shores.

Husak Congratulates Bush on Election

AU1411161188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 88 p 1

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague—CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent Vice President George Bush a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his being elected president of the United States of America.

Bilak, Fojtik Meet USSR's Yakovlev

Goals Outlined

LD1411182388 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] A discussion between Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik, Presidium members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Aleksandr Yakovlev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed the identity of fundamental views in introducing revolutionary changes in the interest of putting socialism on a higher level.

The most important thing is to speed up socioeconomic advancement, create a highly effective economy, and attain general spiritual development. In order to accomplish these tasks, the two fraternal parties will strive to further develop mutual ideological cooperation, jointly evaluate their experiences, and plan and determine the priorities for cooperation in individual spheres of the superstructure, controlling—and where necessary—also stimulating the influence of the party and other ideological institutions. When evaluating the situation in the world, they expressed their full support for everything that contributes to reinforcing peace and security in the world. At the end of their talks, Comrades Jan Fojtik and Aleksandr Yakovlev signed a program for ideological cooperation between the two Communist Parties.

Talk Contents Detailed

LD1411181788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Aleksandr Yakovlev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In a cordial, open talk he expressed high appreciation for the working visit of Comrade Aleksandr Yakovlev to Czechoslovakia as a useful, topical contribution to cooperation between the two Communist Parties. He acquainted the guest with the implementation of the conclusions of the 7th and 9th sessions and with the recent decisions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which are of great importance for the party and Czechoslovak society, and also with the plans to speed up the intensive development of the national economy.

In this connection, he underlined the importance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and within the CEMA framework. He explained the political line of restructuring the democratization promoted by the CPCZ Central Committee. Preparations for the 18th congress of the party in 1990 will concentrate on implementing this political line.

He praised the standard and intensity of contacts and the advance in cooperation between the CPCZ and the USSR, which contribute to mutual understanding and the utilization of experience gained from fraternal countries.

Comrade Milos Jakes expressed the conviction that an important contribution in this direction will also be the implementation of the program of ideological cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, which was signed in Prague today.

Comrade Aleksandr Yakovlev gave a briefing on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and explained the stances and assessment of the Central Committee on key issues of party life and Soviet society in the process of restructuring and in the implementation of economic reform. He also emphasized the need to make use of the positive experience gained in building socialism in friendly countries. He also discussed the political reform which is under way, in particular the preparation for restructuring the soviets, linked with increasing their authority and responsibility. He spoke about the necessary changes in the work of the party and its apparatus in respect to current needs. The party must not become a substitute for relevant state, governmental, and economic bodies.

The two party representatives assessed some current world issues, cooperation between communist and workers parties, and noted a complete identity of views on these issues. They expressed the determination of the two fraternal parties to continue to develop all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and also between our countries.

Further Report

LD1511003588 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Aleksandr Yakovlev had talks in Prague today with Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik. During a mutual exchange of views it was stressed that cooperation between the two communist parties is developing positively and embraces all spheres of activity. The identical character of the basic goals of restructuring and democratization of society in the CSSR and the USSR in the interest of raising socialism to a higher level was stressed. The present task is, above all, to accelerate socioeconomic development, to create a highly efficient economy and social organization, to develop intellectual development generally, and to strengthen the socialist system consciousness.

At the end of their talks, Jan Fojtik and Aleksandr Yakovlev signed a program of ideological cooperation between the two communist parties, which will become the basic document for mutual coordination and for the development of cooperation in the entire sphere of the social superstructure. The two sides will cooperate in the spheres of science and education, culture, propaganda, ideological-educational and mass-political work of the mass media, in work with the youth, and in physical culture, sports, and tourism.

After signing the agreement, Comrades Jan Fojtik and Aleksandr Yakovlev gave a short interview to Soviet television:

Comrade Jan Fojtik said that the cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU has a long tradition accompanied by a number of treaties on mutual cooperation. The agreement which was signed today is of considerable importance because, among other things, it is concluded in a period when cooperation is strengthening along all lines, including ideological.

Comrade Yakovlev stressed that in the present period—not an easy one for all countries, in a period when the world is also living through serious situations, socialism is solving its specific problems in this stage of construction—documents of this kind, agreements of this kind, intentions of this kind are of a special importance. They [as heard] become deeper and a considerable effort is needed for a further rapprochement to take place between our nations, with mutual understanding in culture, information exchanges, and in other directions, in particular between people—between working people.

In the afternoon, Comrade Yakovlev met representatives of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. Zdenek Horeni briefed the guest on this organization's tasks and its assistance in establishing direct relations between agricultural, industrial, and scientific-technical collectives in both countries.

Comrade Yakovlev then answered questions connected with present life in the USSR.

'Hypocritical' Dubcek, Prague Spring Criticized

LD1411203288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Prague, Nov 14 (TANJUG)—On the 20th anniversary of the so-called November session of the party leadership, considered the first major success of the Marxist-Leninist left at the time of the Prague Spring, the Czechoslovakian party daily RUDE PRAVO today published an article criticising former Czechoslovakian Communist Party General Secretary Aleksandar Dubcek.

There is no mention of yesterday's ceremony at the Bologna University, Italy, where the former leader of the Czechoslovakian party at the time of the Prague Spring 1968 received an honourary doctorate in sciences.

RUDE PRAVO has otherwise reported the news from Bologna in the regular review of foreign press and called Dubcek "a survivor of political shipwreck."

In the article on the Czechoslovakian party November session RUDE PRAVO criticised Dubcek for the policy of reforms at the time of the Prague Spring, liquidated by the entry of Warsaw Treaty military forces into Czechoslovakia.

Dubcek is accused of "hypocritical policy" towards Moscow and the Czechoslovakian party itself. He is indirectly blamed, together with other Prague Spring champions, for present attempts to enter the public life. RUDE PRAVO claims that by defending their 1968 policy, they continue the struggle against socialism.

Positive assessments the Prague champions gave on perestroyka in the Soviet Union RUDE PRAVO calls "pharisaic statements", thus underlining the earlier stand that there is no similarity between the Prague Spring and current reforms in socialist countries.

In its article RUDE PRAVO identifies the Prague Spring supporters with other opposition-oriented groups in Czechoslovakia which, the paper claims, illegally voice various demands, presenting them as aspirations towards faster and greater democracy. The paper warns that these demands mask a desire to create tension and chaos in the society.

The RUDE PRAVO article does not, however, furnish an answer to Dubcek's claim made in Bologna that the Prague Spring reforms would have been successful, but for the allies' intervention.

Dissidents Comment on Arrests in Prague

AU1411133188 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report—recorded]

[Text] This is Vaclav Havel's voice on the telephone [CSSR dissident Vaclav Havel can be heard speaking in Czech in background]. He has in the meantime been released from prison and expresses thanks for the support of his foreign friends.

Meanwhile, the best-known members of the Czechoslovak civil rights movement abroad discussed the situation in their homeland in Vienna. Written contributions to the discussion arrived from the CSSR.

Jiri Pelikan, former television director in Prague and now PSDI deputy in the Council of Europe, evaluates the latest events like this:

[Begin Pelikan recording] This is—it can be put like this—part of the CSSR leadership's new line, which was

confirmed by the latest Central Committee session. Moreover, this leadership does not know exactly in which direction the Soviet Union will develop. Basically, they believe that Gorbachev will have to curb reform policy because of economic difficulties, national tensions, and the developments in Poland and Hungary, and that this will confirm the present dogmatic policy of the Prague leadership. [end recording]

The foreign delegates, headed by former Dutch Foreign Minister Van der Stoel, also experienced this hard line in Prague. Gerald Nagler, secretary general of the Helsinki Federation, stated:

[Begin Nagler recording] Unfortunately, these repressions impeded an academic, historical, and cultural seminar. We were not given the opportunity to finally hold this symposium together with our Prague friends. Therefore, we held a moral and symbolic symposium instead. We laid flowers on [CSSR philosopher and Charter 77 spokesman] Patocka's grave, which was an act of very great symbolic significance. It was pathetic, because we could not help noticing secret police agents everywhere behind the tomb stones. [end recording]

The delegation visited the relatives of those who had been arrested and protested to the party leadership. What is going to happen next?

[Begin Nagler recording] There are a number of opportunities, many opportunities, there are always opportunities to show one's support. I believe that it is very important for our friends to be continuously visited in the future and for us to show symbolically that we are fighting for their rights. [end recording]

Reaction to Reprisals Against Dissidents

AU1411142788 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12-13 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Burkhard Bischof report: "CSSR Authorities Intensify Reprisals Against Opposition"]

[Excerpts] Prague/Vienna—On Friday [11 November] the CSSR authorities made a symposium in Prague organized by dissidents on the topic "CSSR 1988" practically impossible through further reprisals. After the symbolic opening of the event in the "Grand Hotel" by Vaclav Havel, the writer was detained by three plainclothesmen. Others of the more than 20 CSSR participants were also arrested. [passage omitted]

In a first statement, Thomas Klestil, secretary general in the Austrian Foreign Ministry, deplored that the process of restructuring in the CSSR "has obviously not yet progressed sufficiently to make such a symposium possible."

At a festive ceremony on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Austrian-CSSR Society in the CSSR Embassy in Vienna on Thursday evening [10 November] Peter Jankowitsch, chairman of the Nationalrat Foreign Policy Committee, also broached the problems surrounding the Helsinki Final Act. He called the support for the Final Act a "good foundation for the coexistence of neighboring states." Austria and the CSSR owe much to each other, in particular in the cultural field. In this connection, Jankowitsch specifically referred to the literary works of Kohout, Havel, Hrabal, and Seifert.

At a news conference yesterday, Soviet CSCE Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev was also confronted with the latest events in Prague. Kashlev was asked by journalists why he does not hesitate to criticize human rights violations in Turkey but is not willing to clearly condemn the brutal actions of the CSSR authorities. In this tense atmosphere, Kashlev evaded a clear answer.

By the way, yesterday Kashlev argued more intensively than ever in favor of holding a CSCE conference on humanitarian cooperation in Moscow. He noted that some Western countries believe that the West practically has a monopoly on giving away and holding CSCE follow-up conferences. One does not see why, Kashlev said. [passage omitted]

Joint Session of Federal Assembly Chambers Held

Andrs on 'Misuse of Religion'

AU1411145888 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Nov 88 p 3

[Statement by Josef Andrs, deputy of the Chamber of Nations and central secretary of the Czechoslovak People's Party, at the 11th joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and the Chamber of the People in Prague on 8 November: "Against Misuse of Religious Feelings"]

[Text] On behalf of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Party and on behalf of our party, I would like to declare that we stand behind the federal government's program statement, and that we will strive to make this statement really [realne] and concretely influence the development of our society.

In our state, believers are citizens with full rights, their religious needs can be satisfied in accordance with constitutional laws, and there is nothing to prevent them from taking an active part in the further development of our fatherland. It has been reaffirmed that churches are a part of the structure of our society and that there is an interest in continuing to develop good relations with them. Therefore, it is very regrettable that attempts are continually being made to misuse religious feelings for attacks on Czechoslovakia, and that these attempts are frequently inspired, and sometimes even organized, from abroad. This was also the case prior to 28 October,

when foreign radios were inciting antisocialist elements to take action in Wenceslas Square and, as was shown, that action was financed from abroad. We regret that actions such as the signature campaign of believers of the Roman Catholic Church—whereby the radio station Voice of America provided instructions on how to organize it—occur at all. Some representatives of the Roman Catholic Church keep silent, and thus there is the impression that they tacitly agree with this behavior.

We categorically reject all attempts to misuse religion, churches, and believers against socialism and thus disturb the endeavor aimed at restructuring and further developing society.

Zavadil Gives Trade Union View

AU1411150288 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Nov 88 p 3

[Statement by Miroslav Zavadil, deputy of the Chamber of the People, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 11th joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and the Chamber of the People in Prague on 8 November: "...We Are Not Only Asking for Things"]

[Text] The interest of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in developing cooperation and close mutual collaboration with the federal government is sincere. We listened with great interest to Comrade Adamec's frank and clear speech at the constituent meeting of the government, when he said that one cannot behave to the detriment of today and tomorrow, thus reacting to what was also said at the statewide all-trade union conference. The statement on the government program is closely and directly linked with these words. We appreciate the fact that its approach to the key, sometimes sharply pronounced, issues creates prerequisites for improving restructuring to a level that can be compared with the revolutionary deeds in February 1948. The government statement clearly expresses its ideas on conceptual issues and shows the path toward the solution of the current problems. In it we can feel the government's determination to govern truly energetically, justly, and wisely. One also can feel in it the effort to make the working people see that the government is aware of their difficulties and worries, and make them aware of its concrete approach to a creative solution of the aforementioned problems.

Our people are diligent, selfless, and well-educated. They are able to overcome many difficulties with great patience. They are also able to comprehend the need for measures that are not popular, but in the long run will be of benefit to the common cause.

However, they want to be fully and truthfully informed, they want evidence that disorder of any kind is not and will not be tolerated, and that—to put it concisely—it pays to work honestly. The government statement expresses all this, it is matter-of-fact and realistic. The trade unions fully identify with it. However, we say openly: We will not retreat from the course of consistent defense of the interest and legitimate needs of the working people, but—as was already said at the statewide all-trade union conference—we are not only asking for things. Our decision to contribute initiatives to the improvement of the situation on the domestic market is evidence of this, and not the only evidence. We want and we will be conducting a constructive trade union policy.

We need tranquility and order to work successfully. The attempts by certain groups in Prague to misuse the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the republic, and the attempts to disturb the restructuring process are at variance with this. Members of Charter 77, and others like them, are not interested in democracy, in restructuring. They are striving for fundamental changes that are aimed against February 1948. They are for the restoration of the conditions of bourgeois democracy, with which the workers' generations have had sad experience in the past. During the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the workers' class and the absolute majority of the working people demonstrated their affinity for socialism and let it be clearly known that we will not permit the republic to be subverted.

Program Approved

LD0811182488 Prague CTK in English 1627 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today expressed confidence in the new Czechoslovak federal government by approving its program.

A total of 14 deputies spoke in a debate following the program statement of the new government delivered by its Premier Ladislav Adamec at a joint session of the Federal Assembly House of the People and House of Nations. In their speeches they touched various aspects of the country's economic and social development particularly with regard to the need for its acceleration, restructuring of the economic mechanism and democratization of society.

Support for the government's program was also voiced by representatives of four non-communist political parties—the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Slovak Reconstruction Party and the Slovak Freedom Party.

President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Josef Riman E.G. [engineer of geology] stressed that the academy strives for Czechoslovak science to deepen its specialization and thus create preconditions for improving its position on the world-wide scale.

He pointed out that since 1986 the academy's license policy has expanded by more than one fifth and the possibilities of its direct contacts with academies in the

Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have improved. Also contacts with top-level Japanese science have expanded, Josef Riman said.

Deputy Josef Andrs dealt inter alia with the position of believers in a socialist society. He stated that about one-fifth of the Czechoslovak population professes religious ideology. In this connection he condemned attempts to abuse religion and the church against the socialist state as seen in the past few months. In the name of the Czechoslovak People's Party associating mainly believers he assured the Federal Assembly that the party wants to increase its share in the development of the country.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Jan Risko proposed that the Federal Assembly should in the nearest future discuss a new press bill that would correspond with the demands of the restructuring and improvement of the republic flow of information.

'Social Lawfulness' Discussed

AU1411171188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondents Marie Koenigova and Karel Walter: "On the Principles of Law and Socialist Lawfulness; The 11th Session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Ended"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The 11th joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly chambers continued on Wednesday [9 November] with a report of the CSSR Supreme Court and the CSSR Prosecutor General on the state of socialist lawfulness. The same day the deputies approved a constitutional law on changes in the borderline with the Polish People's Republic along border streams as well as an agreement with the Kingdom of Spain on the protection of trade marks and data about the origin [of products] and other geographical designations. The second day of the session, which was chaired by Vladimir Vedra, chairman of the People's Chamber, was attended by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The written report on the state of socialist lawfulness, which was submitted to the deputies by the CSSR Prosecutor General and the CSSR Supreme Court, reviews developments over the past 3 years. The occurrence of crime has not been limited and the effectiveness of combating it not raised to any significant extent. In 1985 and 1986, 121 per 10,000 criminally liable persons were prosecuted on criminal charges, and in 1987 this proportion decreased to 117 persons. While the last 2 years have seen a relatively significant decline in deliberate criminal acts against life and health, attacks on personal property, especially instances of theft, are becoming an increasingly grievous problem. [passage omitted]

The report dealt in detail with some selected problems of criminal activity, such as recidivism (around 30,000 recidivists are charged with criminal acts every year), juvenile delinquency, and criminal activity committed under the influence of alcohol.

A major part of criminal activity is tied up with the economy. This holds especeially true for pilferage of property in socialist ownership, which is the most widespread criminal act altogether. Last year alone, more than 12,000 persons were charged with this criminal act. [passage omitted]

Explanatory statements on the submitted report were provided by Josef Ondrej, chairman of the CSSR Supreme Court, and Jan Pjescak, CSSR prosecutor general.

From J. Ondrej's Statement

[Passage omitted] Josef Ondrej spoke about the possibilities of raising the effectiveness of punishments. A self-evident prerequisite is the inescapability of punitive measures. Inconsistency in taking legal action and actual immunity of perpetrators of criminal activity have a pernicious effect on the legal awareness of society, undermine confidence in [the existence of] justice, and weaken the effectiveness of the penal and legal response of society as a whole.

I therefore agree with the suggestions that have been raised by deputies to the effect that the courts must make a better and comprehensive use of all penal and legal means available to them in harmony with the principle of a differentiated and individualized approach. This basically means to punish with all due severity perpetrators of serious criminal activity, a category to which belong also bribery, misuse of one's legal powers, and illicit enrichment; hardened recidivists; and antisocial persons defying all attempts at resocialization. A differentiated approach will also have to be taken in tackling the issue of introducing some stiffer penalties for the most dangerous groups of recidivists. In regard to persons whose degree of impairment is small—first offenders, and young and juvenile offenders, on the other hand—a better-thought-out and more effective use will have to be made of all educational means provided by socialist criminal law.

In its supervisory activity the CSSR Supreme Court, together with the supreme courts of the two republics, is guiding the courts' decisions so as to put an end to incorrect approaches in assessing some types of criminal activity and in punishing recidivists. [passage omitted]

Despite partial improvements, the judiciary has for many years now been grappling with some perennial problems and shortcomings. This concerns the still tediously long processing of some matters and the insufficient quality of guidance and decisions. Serious shortcomings in the enforcement of decisions substantially

erode their authority. [passage omitted] Last but not least, this also concerns the overall standards of the judiciary's performance as reflected in the way people are treated, in the attentive and sensitive approach to their problems, and in respect for man's dignity. What is important for our further path ahead is the fact that we are able to state that the party and society have drawn lessons from mistakes and deformations—mistakes and deformations that had, in our previous development, been manifested also in violations of socialist lawfulness—and that these mistakes have been set right.

Our society attributes great importance to the reinforcement of citizens' rights and liberties. Next month 40 years will have passed since the UN General Assembly adopted the General Declaration of Human Rights. In defiance of our ideological enemies' attacks, we can say with satisfaction that our legal order accords rights and liberties not only to a majority, but to everyone, and that it not only proclaims these rights and duties, but that the socialist society also actually guarantees their enactment.

For the courts to substantially improve the fulfillment of their tasks, a process of restructuring is taking place within the judiciary itself. It involves, above all, an improvement in the judiciary's activity, a substantial rise in the quality of all its work, the acceleration of guidance, and the enhancement of its effectiveness. In restructuring the courts' activity we attend, above all, to enhancing the social authority of the court as an elected agency, to reinforcing lawfulness in the administration of justice, and to relieving the courts of the discharging of functions that are not intrinsic to them. The reinforcement of the legal guarantees of citizens in the process of the further democratization of society and the consolidation of the foundations of the socialist constitutional state also raises the issue of expanding the courts' legal powers, especially in reexamining decisions by administrative bodies, as set forth at the Ninth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

From J. Pjescak's Statement

Jan Pjescak, CSSR prosecutor general, stressed in his explanatory statement that the report on the state of lawfulness emphasized particularly those problems and areas that were accentuated by Federal Assembly deputies in their resolution of 11 June 1985. [passage omitted]

The CSSR is one of the few counties in the world where the crime rate has not shown an upward trend in the last decade. The structure of crime is also generally favorable—criminal activity directed against the foundations of the republic has pronouncedly declined. [passage omitted] The number of cases of homicide and other serious crimes and the number of recidivists, too, have for a number of years remained at the same level.

These are undeniably positive features. However, one cannot fail to see that the index of prosecuted and tried persons is too high in the CSSR, and substantially higher than in some other states, including Western countries. This is mainly because citizens are landing in courtrooms, whose breach of law could be settled by out-of-court legal means, especially by sanctions imposed by agencies of state administration or by educational means of social organizations.

It is to be expected that the implementation of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about, inter alia, transferring the processing of minor offenses, of cases whose level of social dangerousness is low, to the jurisdiction of national committees, will eliminate the rather bad state of affairs in this area. The amendment to the penal code that is now in preparation should give shape to this.

Jan Pjescak also characterized some new phenomena in the sphere of antisocial activity. Instances of violence and rude behavior in the streets, during sporting events, in discotheques, means of transport, and in prisons, but also in schools, dormitories, and households have recently started to increase. They are committed mostly by young people, in many cases under the impact of capitalist models. Attempts at forming parallel antisocialist political structures and pressure from abroad aimed at their activation and radicalization and at their confrontation with the organs of state power are not abating, as demonstrated by recent events in Bratislava, Brno, and Prague.

The following needs to be added to this: Czechoslovakia as a founding member of the UN implements the international obligations it has adopted. We are therefore entitled to demand that our critics, particularly those who have not yet ratified many international human rights agreements, do so as soon as possible and ensure their actual, and not just formal, implementation.

There are yet other new forms of criminal activity. Even after the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium issued its letter on reinforcing lawfulness, ethics, and discipline, instances of serious group-organized thefts of property in socialist ownership, of illicit enrichment at the expense of socialist but also personal ownership, and of corruption and bribery continue to occur. It is particularly the participation of some senior managerial staffers in these new forms of criminal activity that is alarming. This bears out a general decline of discipline and order in some agencies of the state administration and in economic organizations in the period under review; it also bears out that so far we are not successful in effectively combating the second, so-called shadow economy, which is illicitly used for the personal enrichment of individuals as well as some groups of the population. The standard of the observance of legislation on environmental protection is insufficient. The number of burglaries and instances of foreign currency speculation is not decreasing. Despite a moderate decline in recent years,

30 percent of criminal acts continue to be committed under the influence of alcohol. Although the abuse of nonalcoholic drugs does not yet substantially influence the crime statistics, it has serious social repercussions by directly endangering the health and lives of mostly young people.

Speaking about the work of the Czechoslovak prosecutors' offices, Jan Pjescak said that we come across positive results, but also an inordinate number of diverse undertakings and their insufficient effectiveness. Moreover, what may have been enough in the past is no longer sufficient in the period of restructuring. This is why important measures are being implemented in the conditions of the Czechoslovak prosecutors' offices, on the initiative of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, that are designed to improve their activity in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The aim of these measures is to gradually rid the prosecutors' offices of activities which do not appertain to them as agencies that oversee the observance of lawfulness; not to permit the restriction of the range of their activities to the function of the state prosecutor and repressive agency; and to concentrate their attention on active surveillance over the consistent enforcement of laws and the administration of justice in the state. [passage omitted]

From the Resolution of the Federal Assembly

The chambers adopted a resolution on the problems under debate, in which they stressed that a consistent observance of socialist lawfulness by state bodies and citizens is gaining in importance at present and that the constitutional rights of citizens are provided for. However, the state of criminality is not satisfactory and does not conform with the present level of the socialist society's development. Grievous phenomena having a particularly negative impact on the state of socialist lawfulness linger on, such as the low clear-up rate for some criminal acts, especially property-related offenses; growth in the criminal activity of minors; unsuccessful reeducation of recidivists; and the low level of coordination between agencies involved in criminal proceedings and the social organizations of the National Front.

The resolution therefore recommends that the CSSR Government explore and apply substantially more effective measures in combating criminal activity, measures corresponding to the needs of the socialist society in the conditions of comprehensive restructuring and conducive to a marked improvement in the state of socialist lawfulness. [passage omitted]

Other Points on the Agenda

Providing the rationale for the draft constitutional law on changes in the borderline with the Polish People's Republic along border streams, Frantisek Kincl, federal minister of interior, said that the 557 partial changes in question do not affect an extensive territory; they mostly concern changes in the riverbeds of border streams and, only exceptionally, small plots along the river banks. These plots are either not being used for agricultural purposes or they serve as pastures. Neither side is sustaining any loss of territory, for all practical purposes.

CSSR First Deputy Premier Pavel Hrivnak submitted to the deputies for approval the draft agreement with the Kingdom of Spain on the protection of trademarks and data about the origin [of products] and other geographical designations. Acting as the reporter for People's Chamber committees, Deputy Margita Obzerova said that the agreement provides for the protection of 245 Czechoslovak trademarks, particularly of agricultural, industrial, and applied arts products.

The Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly met after the conclusion of the 11th session in the presence of Comrade Milos Jakes and with Alois Indra, its chairman, in the chair. It discussed the implementation of the state plan for national economic development and the development of the CSSR state budget this year. [passage omitted]

The Presidium then promulgated the complete texts of the Law on Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, the Law on Cooperative Farmers' Health Insurance, and the Law on the Extension of Maternity Leave, amendments to which were approved at the June session of the Federal Assembly. It also promulgated all laws approved at the 11th session.

Government Tasks Discussed at Press Conference

LD1411161188 Prague CTK in English 1417 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 14 (CTK)—The main tasks of the Czechoslovak Government under its program presented last week is to fulfil the tasks of the economic plan in the remaining years of the 1986-1990 plan period, Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Pavel Hrivnak told journalists today.

He listed the other main tasks as improving home market supply, increasing the level of social policy, intensifying the national economy and enhancing the country's involvement in the international division of labour, primarily with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states.

We are convinced that this can be achieved only by consistent fulfilment of the program of reforms. No way back is acceptable to our society, he said.

Journalists' questions at the press conference were also answered by Deputy Premier Bohumil Urban, Labour and Social Affairs Minister Miloslav Boda, Finance Minister Jan Stejskal, Minister Marian Calfa and Deputy Minister- Secretary of the Czech Government Committee for Questions of the Planned Management of the National Economy Jaromir Matejka.

They concerned mainly the program of economic reforms. The officials said the new government will seek to accelerate restructuring and enable organizations to switch over to the new model. They will have only one and a half year for this, less than in other socialist countries.

At present, 25 per cent of enterprises are testing the efficiency of the new economic rules. In the next two years, directive management will still be combined with the new rules while the first stage of the restructuring of the economic mechanism will start to be implemented from 1991.

Many questions concerned changes in the structure of industrial production which turns out at present 70 per cent of the world list of products. The government officials stressed that a tendency towards specialization is inevitable, primarily in metallurgy, engineering and the power industry.

Because of economic imbalances, the market mechanism will be used only to a limited extent in Czechoslovakia. It will be fully applied only after a balance has been reached when inflationary price growth and other negative phenomena are excluded.

The government documented its resolve not to appear as a critic of the past but actively seek the ways to improvements also in the international division of labour. The officials stressed that Czechoslovakia has not taken the correct road to the fulfilment of the CMEA comprehensive program till the year 2000 as sufficient links have not been ensured between research and production. The government is striving to amend this and concrete solutions will be put forward at this year's CMEA session.

Journalists asked especially about the political aspects of reforms. Questioned by a Western journalist whether a plural system similar to Hungary was not planned in Czechoslovakia, the government officials said that pluralism in Czechoslovakia is manifested by the National Front which groups all Czechoslovak political parties and group-interest organizations. The National Front makes possible the development of various civic activities excluding those which run counter to the Constitution. Within the National Front framework, all who want to help the country's development are supported.

Asked whether the government would not prevent the return of Alexander Dubcek from Bologna, Italy, head of the Press Office of the Government Presidium Miroslav Pavel said that Alexander Dubcek enjoys all rights of a Czechoslovak citizen and there is therefore no reason why he could not return to Czechoslovakia if he decides so.

Government Protests FRG Recruitment Attempt

LD1511221388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Foreign Ministry has protested to the Federal Chancellor's Office of the FRG in connection with the attempt by the FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution to recruit for espionage purposes members of SED delegations visiting the FRG at the invitation of the DKP.

DKP Terms Recruitment 'Espionage'

LD1511221188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Duesseldorf (ADN)—The Ruhr-Westphalia DKP, PPA [Progress Press Agentur GmBH] reports, today protested to the interior ministries in Duesseldorf and Bonn "most strongly about the intolerable action by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution." An employee of that office tried in Muehlheim/Ruhr on Monday [14 November] to recruit for espionage activity a female SED representative who was in the Ruhr area as guest of the DKP. The DKP party executive's press office in Duesseldorf said the area executive of the Ruhr-Westphalia DKP sent the following letter to Interior Minister Schnoor of North Rhine-Westphalia, to Federal Interior Minister Zimmerman, and to State Secretary Teltschick of the Chancellor's Office:

"I would like to inform you that a SED delegation which took part as guests in the area delegates conference of the North Rhine-Westphalia DKP today left early and under protest. The following happened:

On Monday, 14 November, at about 1400 Frau Anita Glaeser, member of the Halle SED area executive, was approached in the Rhine-Ruhr shopping center in Muehlheim by a man who identified himself as Woelster and as an official of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Cologne. Woelster asked for internal information about the SED, and offered an immediate payment of several thousand marks. Frau Glaeser rebuffed this approach. In the early hours of 15 November Frau Glaeser was terrorized in her hotel, the Kron in Essen, by several telephone calls. At first she was offered money for information, then she suffered indecent remarks and was subjected to obscene abuse.

On behalf of the Ruhr-Westphalia DKP and in the interests of developing good relations between the two German states, we protest most strongly against this intolerable behavior by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution. We must ask ourselves whether under such conditions we can still take the responsibility of inviting guests from the GDR and, above all, whether SED representatives can be expected to expose themselves to such state provocations. We demand an immediate investigation of these incidents and that the public be informed of them.

[Signed] Heinz Czymek, area chairman and member of the DKP Presidium."

Vocational Training Cooperation With FRG Firm

AU2810181388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Schwarze Pumpe (ADN)—On Wednesday [26 October] in Schwarze Pumpe an agreement on cooperation in vocational training was concluded between the enterprise vocational school of the "Fritz Selbmann" VEB Gas Combine and the Basic and Advanced Training Central Sector of the Dillinger Metallurgical Plant, Voelklingen Saarstahl, Limited. It envisages mutual information on the contents, goals, and methods of theoretical and practical training, and an exchange of experiences and of selected teaching material. The focal point is training in the field of data and information processing, and the employment of apprentices at computer-aided workstations.

The signing was attended by a study delegation of the Saarland government, headed by Hartmut Haase, state secretary in the Saarland Economics Ministry; Horst Kuhn, GDR deputy state secretary for vocational training; and Herbert Richter, director general of the Schwarze Pumpe "Fritz Selbmann" Gas Combine. [passage omitted]

Palestinian Independence Proclamation Welcomed

LD1611094988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, in a statement to foreign correspondents, praised the results of the Palestinian National Council's extraordinary session 12-15 November in Algiers. The session made clear the Palestinian people's firm determination to fight for the implementation of their legitimate rights. The conviction expressed in the decisions that political reason and understanding of the realities are an urgent injunction for all sides involved in the Middle East conflict reaffirms the Palestinian people's deep longing for peace.

Meyer said that the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state is in general agreement with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, which envisaged the formation of two states—a Jewish and a Palestinian one. The GDR welcomes the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state.

Ambassador Meyer said that, as is known, the GDR has always supported the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to an independent Palestinian state. This is in line with its principled position, which calls for the recognition of the right to exist of all states and peoples in the region, including Israel, in peace and security. The important

decisions adopted at the Palestinian National Council session will undoubtedly stimulate the process of striving for a lasting and just solution to the Middle East conflict.

The GDR believes there is an urgent need to eliminate the causes of the long-standing conflict in the Middle East. The GDR, Meyer said, thus supports the convening of an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The GDR noted with satisfaction the PLO's renewed agreement to take part in such a conference.

In conclusion, Meyer reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to stand in unshakeable solidarity alongside the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the implementation of their right to self-determination.

Talks on Microelectronics With USSR Minister

AU1511135588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Nov 88 p 5

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Vladislav Kolesnikov, USSR minister of electronics industry, discussed the state and the further deepening of cooperation in the field of microelectronics in Moscow on Friday [11 November]. The two ministers talked about ways and possibilities of mutually providing electronic machine-building products and modern microelectronic components.

Beil, USSR's Katushev Sign Trade Protocol

LD1511164688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN) Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Foreign Economic Relations Minister Konstantin Katushev today in Berlin signed the GDR-USSR Trade and Payments protocol for 1989.

The planned imports and exports will principally cover products resulting from new scientific and technical research and development. Thus the GDR will supply machine tools, including flexible automated production lines, strip mining equipment, bucket chain excavators and cranes, equipment for rolling mills and chemical plants, road building, reprographic, and textile machinery, special technical equipment for microelectronics, the optical industry, and the construction of scientific apparatus, and railroad cars and refrigerated vans.

The export of ships and nautical equipment, electrotechnical and electronic products, including electronic data processors and other computer technology, and consumer goods and chemical products will be continued.

The GDR is contributing to the fulfillment of the Soviet Union's foodstuffs program by supplying agricultural machinery and equipment for agriculture, food-processing, and the food industry.

The deliveries from the USSR to the GDR include machine tools, equipment for heavy industry and the energy sector, electronic components, electronic computer technology, subassemblies for textile and reprographic machinery, excavators, bulldozers, tractors, roller bearings, heavy goods vehicles, and cars.

In the coming year Soviet supplies of oil and natural gas, coal and coke, raw iron and metallurgical products, sawn timber and pulp wood, chemical pulp, paper and cardboard, cotton, ammonia, and numerous chemical products will be carried out in the agreed amounts on the basis of long-term agreements. This is also true for tires, technical consumer goods, photographic and cinematic technology, and luxury foodstuffs.

On the same day, GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph received the Soviet politician. The parties noted a further deepening and development of cooperation and friendship between the GDR and USSR. Both countries are making an important contribution to strengthening socialism and securing peace in the world by succesfully fulfilling the economic and social development goals as well as dynamically increasing efficiency of cooperation in all areas.

The far-reaching potential and possibilities of the international division of socialist labor are being tapped effectively for high growth in production and efficiency and for the good of working people in both countries, the parties stated.

The conclusion of agreements, accords, and treaties encompassing the entire cycle from research via the working out of technologies to the production and sales of the finished products, particularly the over 170 governmental and ministerial agreements as well as 33 branch agreements, had proved themselves in relations.

Direct relations between GDR combines, factories, and organizations and Soviet associations, factories, and organizations and the formation of joint economic and production collectives is being promoted by both sides as an effective form of bilateral economic cooperation. Current work on coordinating the national economic plans for the period 1991-1995 between the GDR and the USSR are of great significance. Increasing responsibility is arising for the GDR's export and foreign trade bodies involved in economic cooperation with the USSR. Fulfilling foreign trade contracts concluded on time and doing justice to quality are at the forefront in this area.

Beijing Mayor Visits, Discusses Cooperation

Meets With SED's Stoph

LD0111001088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Leading GDR politicians and Chen Xitong, PRC state counsellor and Beijing mayor, have affirmed in Berlin today the conviction that great

new possibilities for bilateral cooperation are opening up. Possibilities are also opening up between the two parties as well as the capitals of the two countries.

Xitong met with Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member. Both Xitong and Stoph stressed the necessity of undertaking further efforts to secure peace. Chen Xitong underlined the desire for the Beijing city government to further expand contacts with Berlin and to make the 'Beijing Days in Berlin', scheduled for 1989, an experience for the Berliners. In a talk with Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk [area] executive, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Chen Xitong referred to the good experiences enjoyed by his delegation during its visit to Berlin. Many such experiences will be useful for the further development of Beijing.

On Relations With Berlin

AU0411192488 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 2 Nov 88 p 2

[Interview with Chen Xitong, PRC state counsellor and Beijing mayor, by Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner in Berlin: "Close Friendship Between Beijing and Berlin"; date not given]

[Excerpt] BZ: What were your impressions of our city during your first visit to Berlin?

Chen Xitong: Very good ones. I had animated talks with many working people, party functionaries, and municipal politicians. I was received everywhere in a very friendly way. Thus, I experienced Berlin as a city of friendship during this time.

Berlin is a modern city. Construction activities have been enormous. I saw the large new housing districts, mixtures of old and new in the center, and many successful architectural solutions. In this field, Beijing can learn many a thing from Berlin, especially in regard to housing construction technology. I like the wide streets, the many parks, and the cleanliness of the city very much.

BZ: How will the town-twinning agreement between Berlin and Beijing develop?

Chen Xitong: In the short time since 5 May, when I agreed with Mayor Erhard Krack on the town-twinning of our two cities, many things have happened. We have had a good start.

We agreed on many activities for 1989. The next year is of special importance. China and the GDR will celebrate their 40th anniversaries. We want to give the citizens of Beijing and Berlin a better idea of this common feature, and also of the differences in the life in our two cities. In the near future, a GDR film week will take place in Beijing. The "Beijing Week" in Berlin, with many cultural events, is being prepared for next year. In order to arrange further details of the program, Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor of Berlin, will come to Beijing. [passage omitted]

FDGB Member Addresses WFTU Meeting

AU2810202088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 88 p 5

[Jochen Reinert report: "GDR Supports the Struggle of the Asian Trade Unions; FDGB Representative Addresses WFTU General Council Conference"]

[Excerpt] New Delhi—The GDR supports the struggle of the Asian trade unions and the Pacific region for social justice and economic progress, as well as the termination of the arms race. This was underlined by Frank Bochow, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Council, at the 41st WFTU General Council conference in the Indian capital New Delhi on Wednesday [26 October]. The means which are freed by disarmament should be used to solve social and economic problems, and to reorganize international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis. The latest Soviet proposals for consolidating security in the Asian-Pacific region meet with the unrestricted approval of the GDR and its trade unions. [passage omitted]

Finland Prime Minister Meets Posts Minister

LD2710233688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—The positive relations between the GDR and Finland continue to develop very well and serve the consolidation of peace and cooperation between states of differing social orders said Finland's Prime Minister Harri Holkeri and Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers and posts and telecommunications minister in Helsinki today.

This morning the GDR politician concluded talks with his host, Communications and Transportation Minister Pekka Vennamo, on the extension of relations on posts and telecommunications.

The existing agreement between the GDR and Finland has proven itself, in the opinion of both sides. The negotiators agreed to prepare an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

Telecommunications Cooperation With Finland

AU2810164588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—The further extension of postal, telex, and telephone connections between the GDR and Finland is at the center of talks which began in Helsinki on Tuesday [25 October]. At the invitation of Finish

Communications and Transport Minister Pekka Vennamo, the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for posts and telecommunications, Rudolph Schulze, had arrived in the Finish capital earlier on Tuesday.

SED Study Delegation Visits Cuba

AU2710130088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Havana (ADN)—A delegation headed by Prof Helmut Koziolek, member of the Central Committee and director of the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute attached to the SED Central Committee, paid a study visit to Cuba. The delegation was received by Senen Casas, candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, and Central Committee Secretary Lionel Soto.

During the friendly talks, tribute was paid to the high level of political and economic relations between the two countries and questions of training and further training of economic cadres were discussed. The delegation convinced itself of the good results of cooperation between the two states in enterprises and scientific institutions that are important for the Cuban economy. In the PCC Central Committee Prof Koziolek talked to leading party functionaries and representatives of industrial ministers responsible for cadre questions about the GDR's tasks, results, and experiences regarding the qualification of economic cadres.

Margot Honecker Meets Ethiopian Counterpart

AU2810151488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, received Yayeh Yirad Kitaw, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and minister of education of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethopia, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Wednesday [26 October]. The two ministers briefed each other on the development of public education in these countries and held an exchange of views on the shaping of further cooperation, which is based on the close friendly relations between their parties and peoples and has a long-standing tradition. The talk was attended by Ethiopian ambassador to the GDR, Lemma Gutema.

Peace Initiative Members Put Under House Arrest

LD1511185888 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—Several members of the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights have been placed "under house arrest" in East Berlin 2 days before the visit by Romanian state and party leder Nicolae Ceausescu. This was made known today in West Berlin by reliable sources. The peace initiative's criticism of Romania's policies and planned events and operations obviously lie behind the state action against it. The state security forces "are standing in front of the appartment and house doors" of these members, according to informed circles.

Yesterday more than 20 people were warned by the police headquarters of various city bezirks of East Berlin not to "get mixed up in the GDR's foreign policy" and not to abuse church events. Apparently an event also on the subject of Romania was organized for this evening in a congregation in the Prenzlauer Bezirk within the framework of the church 10 Days of Peace.

Members of the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights as well as church groups have already condemend Romanian policies in past weeks and had asked the SED leadership not to guarantee Bucharest any form of support. Among other things, critics proposed in a document that the import of foodstuffs from Romania, for example, should be stopped.

More on Commemoration of 1938 Jewish Pogrom

'Moving' Meeting Honors Citizens

AU1111130688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Dieter Brueckner, Guenter Stechow, and Wolfgang Spickermann: "Moving Meeting Between Erich Honecker With Jewish Figures in the State Council"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin—A reception to which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had invited the members of the Presidium of the GDR Jewish communities and Jewish representatives from abroad became a moving meeting in Berlin on Tuesday [8 November]. The State Council chairman conferred high state awards in recognition of important work for peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples. The award ceremony in the ceremonial hall of the State Council in Marx-Engels Square took place on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the fascist pogrom. [passage omitted]

Present at the reception were Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and further members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, and Guenter Schabowski.

Also present were Deputy State Council chairmen Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of

Germany; and Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Siegmund Rotstein, president of the GDR Jewish National Representation and chairman of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Jewish Community; Council of Ministers members Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; further State Council members Leonhard Helmschrott, Klaus Sorgenicht, Ilse Thiele, Johanna Toepfer, Rosel Walther, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council. Figures present from the GDR included Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the office of the State Council chairman; members of the People's Chamber Presidium and of the Central Executive Board of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, and its chairman, Otto Funke.

The laureates were seated in the first rows of the ceremonial hall. Among them was Gerhart Riegner, honorary president of the World Jewish Congress, Geneva; Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and chairman of the West Berlin Jewish Community; Sir Sigmund Sternberg, head of the Sternberg Center for Judaism, London, and further Jewish personalities from the GDR and abroad. [passage omitted]

In the banquet hall of the State Council House, many of the guests from the GDR and abroad, who had attended the previous festive ceremony, subsequently seized the opportunity to thank Erich Honecker with cordial words for honoring the Jewish victims of fascism and for paying tribute to the work of the Jewish citizens for peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples. In lively talks with the representatives of the GDR party and state leadership the guests expressed their respect for the consistent policy of the socialist German state, which fulfills the legacy of the antifascists and has raised it to a state doctrine. [passage omitted]

The talks at the State Council seat were followed by a great number of journalists from the GDR and abroad. Answering the question by an FRG television reporter to the State Council chairman about why he himself, as an antifascist, is being moved by these days, Erich Honecker said: In these days I am very moved by the fact that our struggle, our resistance against Hitlerite fascism was not in vain—thanks to the anti-Hitler coalition and thanks to the fact that we worked underground, that we overcame fascism and established the basis for a new life in which living is worthwhile for everybody.

Which advice would he give to the younger people, the journalist continued. Erich Honecker: I can only appeal to the younger people to follow those who consider fascism mankind's mortal enemy—like the nuclear bomb—and work for a new world without exploitation and oppression.

The questions continued: If you, Mr Honecker, think of your own resistance, what do you feel? —I am glad to have participated in it! was the answer. [passage omitted]

Further foreign representatives included Eugene Dussow, director of the U.S.-Jewish Committee, United States; Fritz Hollander, president of the European Council of Jewish Community Service, Sweden; Yizhaq Arad, chairman of the Yad Vashem board of directors, Israel; Chief Rabbi Levitis from the USSR; Alexander Steingard, chairman of the Moscow Jewish Community; Director Aryeh Segall, Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, Israel; Shmuel Krakowski, Yad Vashem Archives director, Israel; and the members of the West Berlin Jewish Community Jerzy Kanal, Mike Zehden, and Michael Bob. [passage omitted]

Tisch Attends Dachau Ceremony

AU1111163788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 88 p 2

[Excerpts] Dachau (ND dispatch/ADN)—At an impressive commemoration ceremony, which was organized by the DGB Federal Executive Committee, trade union representatives from nearly all countries paid tribute to the victims of the fascist pogrom night in 1938 at the former concentration camp in Dachau near Munich on Wednesday [9 November].

The participants reiterated their vow to do everything possible to ban fascism and war for all time. At the Dachau camp, the first fascist concentration camp, more than 32,000 persons were murdered, including many Jews.

The commemoration was attended by a delegation of the FDGB National Executive Council, headed by Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The DGB was represented by its chairman, Ernst Breit, several members of the managing Federal Executive Committee as well as numerous chairmen of individual regional trade unions.

In his commemorative speech, Harry Tisch described the pogrom night as a night of shame and barbarism. The murder of millions of people was accompanied by the extermination of humanist ideas which had been created by the German culture over the centuries. The politicians paid tribute to the large number of Jews who had accomplished outstanding achievements and made a unique contribution to German history, economy, and national culture—to the humanist heritage.

He confirmed that, as a result of the lessons that history has taught them, the people of the GDR, including 9.6 million FDGB members, passionately and uncompromisingly reject war, racism, and the baiting of peoples. At the same time he recalled the sacrificial antifacist resistance struggle of communists, social democrats, and people of various beliefs. They also included many trade union members. They acted in accordance with the spirit

of the best traditions of the German workers movement, which, from the very beginning, had exposed anti-Semitism as a tool of the rulers to subjugate the people and denounced the Jewish pogrom as a shame.

GDR Educates the Young in the Spirit of Antifascism

"After the liberation from Hitlerite fascism we started to eradicate all roots of anti-Semitism, racism and hatred among peoples, fascism, and militarism," Harry Tisch stated. He stressed that the state's major task is to ensure that war will never again start from German soil, but only peace.

In view of the fact that a nuclear holocaust would destroy all of mankind, the struggle for a world without nuclear weapons is the most urgent present-day task.

The GDR follows the principle of educating the young in the spirit of humanism and antifascism, Harry Tisch pointed out.

Let us jointly pay tribute to the victims of facism and war by doing everything possible to preserve peace and to prevent war that would destroy everything, Harry Tisch concluded his speech. "Let us jointly struggle for the first human right, the right to life. This is a truly humanist task that is worth fighting for." [passage omitted]

On the sidelines of the commemoration in Dachau, Harry Tisch and Ernst Breit met for a talk which focused on further cooperation between the two trade unions, the trade unions' contribution to the preservation of peace and to disarmament, as well as the significance of the trade unions as the working people's representation of interests. [passage omitted]

Jewish Representatives Speak 9 Nov

AU1111170788 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 10 November on page 3 carries reports on the speeches given by various Jewish representatives at an event staged by the GDR Jewish National Representation at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin on 9 November to commemorate the 50th anniversary of "Crystal Night."

The 1,400-word report on the speech by Siegmund Rotstein, president of the Jewish National Representation notes that he stressed the importance of remembering the struggle and the victims particularly in Berlin because it was in Berlin where the barbarism started at that time. He is quoted as praising the "courageous, illegal, longstanding struggle of the KPD against Hitler's barbarism" and as paying tribute to the GDR by saying that "it is beautiful to live in our state, in social protection and security. It is good to know that everyone has equal rights and enjoys equal respect regardless of his ideology or his religious denomination." He stressed that in the GDR "we know that antihumanistic ideas have been radically routed, that they have been uprooted, and that attempts to revive a way of thinking and acting that is hostile to man are severely punished." Rotstein thanks people from all over the world for their "spiritual, material, and financial support" and states in conclusion that "we will not cease—for ourselves, for our families, and for our people—to responsibly participate in the building of the socialist society, of the well-being of its citizens, and in the consolidation of peace on earth.

The 700-word report on the speech by Heinz Galinski, chairman of the FRG Central Council of Jews in Germany, notes that he stated that "responsibility is indivisible, and this particularly goes for the common responsibility of both German states for their common history. The present two German states are characterized by two different social systems. Unfortunately, reality shows us that none of these social systems is safe from excesses that are rooted in the common and fateful past and that can be combatted only by means of common responsibility." Galinski also spoke in favor of reducing the arms arsenals instead of looking for security in the accumulation of more and more weapons. The 300-word report on the speech by Gezane Seifert, secretary general of the National Representation of Hungarian Jews, notes that she conveyed greetings from her organization and pointed to the steadily increasing and deepening relations between the GDR and Hungarian Jewish representations. She is quoted as saying that "it is our holy vow to fight against any forms of fascism until the last beat of our hearts. It is our holy task to show the true face of fascism to the coming generations."

The 300-word report on the speech by Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen, of the Association of Jewish Communities of Romania, notes that the rabbi stated that "the memory of 9 November 50 years ago fills all of mankind with sorrow. The Jews of Bucharest also suffered through a 'Crystal Night'—21 January 1941, when the places of worship were burned down in this city." He also thanked the GDR for granting religious freedom to the Jews and for making them citizens with equal rights.

The 250-word report on the speech by Rabbi Philip Hiat, of the Association of U.S.-Hebrew Congregations, notes that he expressed the hope that "those who were deaf to the crashing of breaking glass during the night of the pogroms and who have remained deaf until now to the victims may learn from the events that have been experienced in the GDR over the past few days."

The 400-word report on the speech by Gerhart Riegner, honorary president of the World Jewish Congress, quotes him as saying that "it is necessary to struggle for a world in which every people is secure in its right to existence and in which every individual, also every Jew, can live as a free citizen and find his place in life."

Honecker at Synagogue Foundation

LD1011142688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The foundation stone for the reconstruction of the new synagogue in Berlin, which

was desecrated during the fascist pogrom night, and destroyed during World War II, was symbolically laid today. In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading personages, Jewish representatives from the GDR and abroad, and Siegmund Rotstein, president of Jewish Communities in the GDR, this ceremonial act became a proclamation of peace, international understanding, and humanism. Thousands of citizens of the GDR capital assembled at the historic spot in Berlin's Oranienburgerstrasse to view this event.

Stoph Lays Wreath at Cemetery

LD1011112788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A wreath-laying ceremony today at the largest Jewish cemetery in Europe, in Berlin-Weissensee, was dedicated to the memory of the victims of the fascist pogrom 50 years ago. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, laid a wreath on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Other members of the party and state leadership, representatives of the Association of Jewish Communities, as well as other officials from home and abroad honored the more than 6 million Jewish people who fell victim to fascist racial madness.

Christian Democrats Remember

AU0711151888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 88 p 2

[Summary] East Berlin (ND)—The Presidium of the Main Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic Union commemorated the 1938 fascist pogrom night on 2 November. Party Chairman Gerald Goetting stressed in his speech that the "cruel events of that night will remain unforgotten forever." "The memory" of these events "admonishes us to do our share, together with our Jewish fellow citizens and with all other forces of our people, so that never again will war and inhumaneness start from German soil," Goetting said.

Siegmund Rotstein, president of the Jewish National Representation, emphasized the freedom of the Jews to live according to their religion in the GDR. The meeting was attended by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs.

Kessler Attends Military Meeting on Energy Use

AU2810175888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A conference of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops on Wednesday [26 October] focused on the further implementation of the program adopted by the GDR Government for the economical use of energy. Commanders and leaders, political and staff officers, energy experts, and members of energy aktivs participated in the conference in the Defense Ministry. Together with Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and head of the Central Energy Commission; and Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the Ministry of Coal and Energy, they discussed questions of the economical use of energy.

In his lecture, Lieutenant Wolfgang Kaiser, chief of the Military Construction Administration in the Ministry of National Defense, drew up a positive balance sheet. This year it has been possible to undercut the quotas of energy sources set at M18.5 million.

Army General Heinz Kessler and Wolfgang Rauchfuss awarded documents and bonuses to leading organs, associations, troop units, institutions, and members of the Army, the border troops, and civilian employees for their exemplary performances in energy saving.

At the conclusion of the conference, the defense minister stated that thinking and acting in line with principles of energy conservation is an important contribution to implementing the successful strategy of the 11th SED Congress. The economical use of energy is one of the main sources of effective utilization of the energy available to the national economy and to all social sectors. For the National People's Army and the GDR border troops this means saving at least 100,000 tonnes of raw brown coal equivalent during the next 5-year-plan period, in particular by means of new scientific-technological solutions. Among other things, the chiefs, commanders, and leaders were given the task of purposefully continuing to develop the mass initiative for the economical use of energy and water in cooperation with the political organs, FDJ and trade union organizations, the energy aktivs, and the energy experts.

Editorial Demands Chemical Weapons Ban

AU0311120188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 88 p 2

["HE" editorial: "Away With Chemical Weapons!"]

[Text] France has invited all interested countries to participate in an international conference to be held early in January 1989, at which the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons could be corroborated. This proposal by President Mitterrand was immediately welcomed by the GDR, in particular because such a conference can be helpful in getting nearer to a more far-reaching goal—a chemical weapons ban.

Such a ban is known to represent an important component of the peace and disarmament proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member countries. But western governments, too, including the FRG, have committed themselves against the devilish chemical stuff.

In fact, the representatives of 40 countries in Geneva have for a long time been negotiating a convention on the destruction of chemical weapons and a ban on their development, production, storage, proliferation, and use. Most of the problems have been solved. There was justified hope that the convention would be signed before the end of 1988.

However, at this very moment, the U.S. chief negotiator, Ambassador Max Kampelman, made an appearance and announced that the whole thing is useless, and a ban is bound to fail because of verification problems. The NATO leadership hastily adopted the same position.

In view of this state of affairs, we are anxious to recall the proposal submitted by the GDR and the CSSR and addressed to the FRG Government, to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. First, this would be a concrete step on the path to a global ban. Second, those sections of the convention, which have already been agreed upon in Geneva, including in particular verification, could be tested in practice. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said before the 43d UN General Assembly: "An exchange of data on chemicals which would be affected by a convention, as well as model inspections in enterprises of the chemical industry would be conducive to the conclusion of an agreement. The GDR has made available relevant data; other countries are called upon the do so, too."

Hopefully these countries react positively and do not fall for Kampelman's "arguments." In the final analysis, is it not the obstinacy of a certain clique of generals and the profit interests of big companies, that is behind the destructive U.S. attitude—those companies which in the fall of 1987 started production of new, so-called binary chemical weapons?

Should the forces of peace, common sense, and realism not succeed in restraining the arms fanatics, and in liberating mankind from the threat of such horrible weapons of mass destruction, particularly chemical weapons?

Convention on Ban of Chemical Weapons Urged

AU1611120588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 88 p 2

["ng"-signed commentary: "Ready for Disarmament"]

[Text] Ready for operation after 1988. This statement refers to the first stage of expansion of an unusual chemical works that is under construction near Kuybyshev on the Volga steppe. Chemical weapons will be transformed into innocuous acids and salts there. It has been conceived as a pilot project for factories where Soviet stockpiles of chemical weapons can be destroyed within the period that will be stipulated by an international convention on the complete banning of chemical weapons.

The 40-state Geneva disarmament conference has been working on such a convention since the beginning of the seventies. A first draft was presented in March 1972 by the socialist countries that are represented there, including the GDR. Further proposals have been presented by the nonaligned states, and by Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

All these efforts are directed toward banning the use of chemical weapons—banned by international law since 1925—their production, and their storage, and toward destroying the stockpiles that have been created. As a result, the outlines of a multilateral agreement have become visible. This years' summer session of the Geneva disarmament conference, however, ended without the desired result: The United States had started the production of a new generation of chemical weapons—binary weapons. In addition, chemical concerns in the United States have rejected international control. At the end of August, U.S. Ambassador Kampelmann finally described a complete ban on chemical weapons as useless, because in his view it is not verifiable.

Despite this, the Warsaw Pact countries unwaveringly stick to their goal, which is the conclusion of a convention on the complete banning of chemical weapons and the scrapping of the stockpiles. As a practical step on the path toward this aim, they advocate a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, which has long been proposed by the SED and CPCZ together with the SPD.

The planned start-up of the works on the Volga steppe, where chemical weapons will be destroyed, represents a step in the same direction. It demonstrates that socialism, with its peace program and peace policy, not only presses for disarmament, but that it is also ready to take practical steps.

Gyula Horn Addresses North Atlantic Assembly

LD1511133588 Budapest MTI in English
1152 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Hamburg, November 15 (MTI)—Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, addressed the session of the North Atlantic Assembly in Hamburg on Tuesday. This was the first time in the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the Western military alliance invited an official representative of a member state of the Warsaw Treaty to the conference of the Assembly. A delegation of parliamentarians of the North Atlantic Assembly visited Hungary this spring, and it was following the visit that they requested Gyula Horn to hold a lecture in the body's political committee under the title 'Creating European Security and Cooperation'.

Among others [as received], Gyula Horn noted: We still cannot talk about the irreversibility of the European security and cooperation process, in spite of the favourable international developments that have taken place in the past period. Over the past some 15 years, the abyss between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty further widened conceptionally and with respect to the military development programmes. While the Western alliance placed emphasis on qualitative components, East Europe continues to keep quantitative factors in view. The material-technical basis of reciprocal confidence has further weakened, and—on both sides—this strengthened the positions of those who believe in confrontation. A promising development in the unfavourable process is the confidence building agreement reached in Stockholm in the autumn of 1986.

Mr Horn termed the coming into being of reciprocal dependency between the states as an objective circumstance which makes the states of Europe interested in safeguarding the stability of one another. He evaluated, and welcomed, the agreement between the CMEA and the EEC, and the consultations between the NATO and Warsaw Trety member states to be the enlivening of political contacts and dialogue within Europe.

Mr Horn took the stand that it is necessary to reduce conventional weapons and armed forces to a level which exclusively serves defence goals by eliminating the attack capability. He said: Hungary is ready to make public the data of its military budget and armed forces, in the process of disarmament.

Mr Horn called for the states to ensure the free practice of human rights in all places. Respect for the fundamental political, economic and social rights, the development of humanitarian relations is a determining criteria of the democratism of the state in question, irrespective of the social system, he said.

No single country can leave out of consideration its obligations accepted in international contracts, the recommendations of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other international documents. Consequently, the conduct of the individual states attested in the field of human rights considerably influences their relations to other states, the cause of detente and cooperation. The position of the Hungarian People's Republic is that the international institutional frameworks that serve to enforce human rights should be further strengthened. A European-scale signalling and controlling system should be set up and the possibility of a joint stand created against those who violate human rights. A task of key importance is to further enrich and strengthen the Helsinki Final Act in this sense, said Hungarian State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Gyula Horn, in his contribution at the North Atlantic Assembly.

Grosz Makes Official Visit to Spain

Arrives in Madrid

LD1511114788 Budapest MTI in English
1036 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Madrid, November 15 (MTI)—The special plane carrying Karoly Grosz and his party landed in Madrid on Tuesday morning, at 10.30 a.m. On behalf of the Spanish Government, the delegation was met at Madrid's Barajas Airport by Rosa Conde, minister of information, and Inocencio Arias, state secretary of foreign affairs.

In accordance with the Spanish customs, the official programme is to begin in the Moncloa Palace which houses the prime ministerial office, on Tuesday. Here, following the reception ceremony, Mr Grosz will open talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Hungarian-Spanish experts' meetings will be held simultaneously.

Holds Talks With Prime Minister

LD1611095788 Budapest MTI in English
2306 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Madrid, November 15 (MTI)—As reported, the official talks between Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez started at Moncloa Palace, the prime minister's residence. First, the two prime ministers walked and chatted together for half an hour and were then jointed by Francisco Ordonez, minister for Foreign Affairs, Javier Rubio, Spanish ambassador to Hungary, Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy minister for Foreign Affairs, and Istvan Csejtei, Hungarian ambassador to Spain.

MTI's correspondent reports that the talks of limited attendance touched mainly on economic issues. Mr Gonzalez outlined the way in which Spain had shaken off economic and political isolation, until, bearing the 'pains' of restructuring, it had reached an annual economic growth of between 4.5 and 5 percent. These results were facilitated by Spain's joining the EEC in 1986.

A visit to the National Industrial Institute (INI) provided an excellent opportunity for familiarization with the spanish economy. Jorge Mercader Miro, INI's president, gave a briefing about the operation of the holding company, which is the largest industrial conglomerate in Spain. At the Federation of Spanish Enterpreneurs, Mr Grosz was welcomed by Vice-President Arturo Gil Perez-Andujar.

Mr Grosz stated that he had had geniune talks with the Spanish prime minister on opportunities for cooperation. 'Both of us voiced the honest intention that in future we shall seek cooperation in all possible areas. We are not satisfied with the results, and feel that honest political relations facilitate more effective economic cooperation. To this end, we have to get acquainted with each other, and familiarize ourselves with the opportunities. It is our obligation to explore the endowments that offer opportunities for the Spanish economy in Hungary.'

Mr Grosz then went on to say that last year Hungary had launched a programme of economic restructuring aimed at modernizing the structure of the economy. Companies were renewing their pattern of production, and the Hungarian economy should join the transformation underway in the world with as many ties as possible.

Karoly Grosz briefed Spanish businessmen in detail about legal regulations—including the new taxation, and the law on business associations—which have been made in the spirit of new endeavours. Then he pointed out that the utilization of legal frames needs people of enterprise to take advantage of them. Hungary has been exporting around half of its finished products for a long time, and the government is determined to widen cooperation, keeping the valuable traditional markets. 'This is why we would like to take advantage of the opportunity and encourage Spanish companies to cooperate with Hungarian partners.'

In the evening at Moncloa Palace, Felipe Gonzalez hosted a gala dinner in honour of Karoly Grosz. During the dinner, the prime ministers raised a toast.

In his toast, Karoly Grosz expressed his thanks for the friendly welcome he had been given, and the full, interesting programme which had been arranged for him. He then said:

'Although our diplomatic relations only go back 11 years, we have come a long way since then. Our cooperation extends to almost all fields of life and, as a result of joint efforts, is developing dynamically, in the interest of both sides. We consider the visit to Hungary last year of his majesty King Juan Carlos as an event of outstanding importance.

'I sincerely hope that my visit, my talks with his majesty and the prime minister, and my meetings with senior representatives of Spanish political and economic life will contribute to a deeper understanding and knowledge of one another, strengthen cooperation between our countries, and deepen friendship between our peoples.

'A far-reaching process of renewal is under way in our country. We are seeking up-to-date answers for the new problems arising in social development, and for world challenges. We endeavour to make our answers comply with domestic and international realities, and the historic traditions and experience of the Hungarian people. We wish to construct a democratic, efficient, and, in all respects, competitive socialist society. The theoretical foundations for this society have not yet been fully laid, and no historic experience is available. This is why we turn with keen interest to the experience of other peoples, and take over everything that we deem applicable into Hungary.

'In the international situation, ideologically-motivated confrontation is eclipsed by universal human interests, above all by the aspects of peace and security, which encourage dialogue and cooperation between states belonging to various political systems, military alliances and economic integrations.

'After the first step of historic importance in nuclear disarmament, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe has now come to the fore. We hope that the Vienna follow-up meeting will reach a successful conclusion this year and that genuine talks will be launched on the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces. The political, social and economic interests of Hungary make it necessary for our country to be involved from the very first phase of the reductions.

'Of course, Hungarian armed forces and their arms can be reduced, and the Soviet armed forces stationed on Hungarian soil withdrawn, only in the framework of the process of European disarmament.

'The Hungarian People's Republic seeks to play an active part in expanding East-West dialogue and cooperation. As a small European state, it attributes particular importance to advances in the CSCE process'.

Mr Grosz said the agreement signed by Hungary and the European Economic Community in September this year was particularly significant. He took the opportunity to express the thanks of the Hungarian leadership to the Spanish Government for its consistent support.

On Hungarian-Spanish relations, Mr Grosz said:

'I should like to reconfirm that the Hungarian People's Republic is ready to develop relations with Spain in all fields. We have an interest in maintaining political dialogue, in developing economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations, and in increasing tourism that promotes a clearer picture of both sides...The Hungarian People's Republic would very much like to take part in the Seville World Expo and the Barcelona Olympic

Games, and is prepared to contribute to the establishment of the required facilities. We should be delighted to take part in the 'Capital of European culture' events in Madrid.

'I am confident that our current talks will give fresh impetus to the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Spain, and thus well serve the interests of the Hungarian and Spanish peoples', Mr Grosz concluded.

Meets Socialist Party Leaders

LD1611100188 Budapest MTI in English 0706 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Madrid, November 16 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the leaders of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party at a working breakfast at 8 A.M., Wednesday [16 Nov]. The timing, which is unusual in Spain, has also led Madrid diplomatic observers to the conclusion that the discussion was in the interests of both sides.

Later in the morning Karoly Grosz is to visit the Prado.

According to the official programms, the two prime ministers and the negotiating groups are to hold a joint conference, to be followed by a press briefing. In early afternoon Spanish head of state Juan Carlos I will host a lunch for Karoly Grosz in the Zarzuela Palace.

Police Prevent Demonstration at Romanian Embassy

LD1511214788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] The Budapest police did not permit the demonstration which some alternative groups wanted to hold near the Romanian Embassy. In its decision the Budapest police headquarters referred to the need to safeguard free traffic and to prevent a breach of order. The resolution was reported in advance to the organizers. Nevertheless, approximately 300 appeared at the site. The police prevented the demonstration, and for a short time three people were detained at the police station.

Joint Television Debate To Include Walesa

LD1511234388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Lech Walesa, who once led the now defunct Solidarity, has accepted the proposal by the president of the official trade union to take part in a joint television debate. The central issue of the television discussion will be trade union pluralism, or the question whether one or more trade unions should function in one plant.

Today the Warsaw authorities have taken into custody Jacek Kuron, the well-known opposition leader, who was to have held a lecture in a students' club in Warsaw on the situation of the national minorities living in Poland.

Radio Comments on CSSR's Dubcek Cited

LD1411200188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] Alexander Dubcek can naturally return home to Czechoslovakia, if he wants to. We will hear Evelin Forro's report from Prague:

[Forro] It is the fundamental right of Czechoslovak citizen Alexander Dubcek to live here, stated the Prague government spokesman at his news conference, in reply to a question. He then added: It is up to him whether he avails himself of this right. The REUTER correspondent as a matter of fact quoted the one-time party first secretary, who is in Italy at present and has voiced his anxiety that the Czechoslovak authorities may not allow him back into the country. Actually, the Czechoslovak press has not reported Dubcek's trip to Bologna to accept the honorary doctorate. The last time this topic was mentioned was at the end of August, when he was granted the exit permit.

At the news conference the question was also put whether, in consequence of the Hungarian example, there would not begin some kind of pluralist process, to which they replied that in the framework of the National Front one form of socialist pluralism has already been realized in Czechoslovakia.

Szuros, Berecz Queried on Domestic Issues

LD1511143888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 14 Nov 88

["First-Hand Information" Phone-in Program]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Our first interviewee is Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. We already have in our studio Janos Berecz, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary. We will hear a recorded interview with the Nagykanizsa's chief prosecutor (Zoltan Galfy), who, at a recent party committee session, raised the question of a few unethical actions by the town council chairman. We also have Ferenc Bartha, state secretary and president of the Hungarian National Bank. "First-hand Information's" last guest today will be Laszlo Kapolyi, government commissioner for energy supervision. Our telephone number is 387-304.

I welcome Janos Berecz in the studio. It may be unusual, but we have telephoned 10 Budapest subscribers with the name of Kovacs and asked them for their opinions about you. Are you curious to hear them?

[Berecz] Yes.

[Presenter] Well then, let us hear them.

[Begin recording] [First Kovacs] I am an artisan. Did you know that?

[Second Kovacs] Considering that we are nearly of the same age I accept him, among the present political set, and I like what he says.

[Third Kovacs] I think that at present he would do as a prime minister. I think he represents the reform line quite strongly. On the other hand I have heard one or two pronouncements by him which, how should I say, seemed to threaten the Hungarian democratic opposition. So, from this point of view, I do not like him.

[Fourth Kovacs] In my view he is a very sympathetic, intelligent man with a broad outlook.

[Fifth Kovacs] I do not know much about him. I do not think about him much.

[Sixth Kovacs] He is sympathetic. Not as a man, I should point out, but as a politician. Well, isn't he?

[Seventh Kovacs] I am such a little person. I am a pensioner. Well, what should I say? I have no opinion.

[Eighth Kovacs] Not much. That is—well, I won't say anything.

[Ninth Kovacs] I am so preoccupied now with the fact that my children live at No 8 Baross Street, where this gas explosion took place today, and they are all here with me. Therefore I am afraid I cannot help you tonight.

[Tenth Kovacs] About Janos Berecz? Well, I haven't heard him speak much so far, because I don't watch television and I don't listen to the radio. Political matters and economic matters annoy me. [end recording]

[Presenter] Did you expect something better or worse? In any case, in your view how far does this tiny sample represent Hungarian public opinion?

[Berecz] I will tell you honestly, I expected somewhat harsher formulations because now it is no picnic to be a politician and to engage in politics in our country, because of the existing troubles and problems. For that very reason I would like to thank those who had something good to say about me too, and...

[Presenter interrupting] And what do you say to those who had something bad to say?

[Berecz] In a minute. [Berecz continues interrupted sentence]...who support me with their sympathy. And as for those who said something bad, or who made a critical observation, I say that even they have given me encouragement because one strives to perform and to appear in a way that stimulates some kind of national consensus and agreement. And finally, I would like to say that I sympathize with the mother whose children found themselves in such an uncomfortable, moreover nearly tragic, situation early this morning.

[Presenter] You said just now that it is not easy to be a politician in Hungary. I would add that it is not easy to be a radio presenter either, if we have such critics as Janos Berecz. But more about this later. Let us begin with the promised interview, the interview with Matyas Szuros. Recently Prime Minister Karoly Grosz gave an interview to a Western paper in which he mentioned that Hungary and Romania's policies are separated in most respects by an enormous difference. The details concealed in this standpoint will emerge from the following interview extract. We asked Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary responsible for foreign affairs, about a few important moments during the Arad summit meeting [between Grosz and Ceausescu in August 1988].

[Begin recording] [Szuros] The Romanian side has explicitly concentrated its attention on the conduct of the Hungarian press, how far the Hungarian press is antiRomanian and unfriendly; it distorts the facts about Romania, distorts the essence of Romanian policies, and they [Romanian side] demanded that we should alter this.

[Unidentified Correspondent] And they still believe that in Hungary the press is under such direct, immediate, party direction as once it really was, in fact, and that if the Hungarian press writes something then it is approved at the highest party level?

[Szuros] Well, it is obvious that everyone starts out from his own situation. We argued in vain about the press direction in Hungary being quite different from what it was earlier, and about the press' role and situation in the country. The Romanian side did not accept it; they did not believe it. They always supposed that if a given article appeared, then behind lay the party and state leadership's standpoint and that it was published on the basis of an unequivocal orientation or direction. So, at such times they took up the articles, and apart from this they alluded to various letters. They had assembled the documentation in a dossier.

[Correspondent] Now, there is an interesting duality. Many people say, alluding to the Brezhnev Doctrine, that we have been given a kind of domestic political freedom of movement, and in exchange we have renounced a part of our foreign political sovereignty. There are those who say that at the beginning of the 1980's Hungary's foreign policy was not even really independent. One can debate this.

[Szuros] I always say that it takes two to tango. Therefore, the treatment of that certain Brezhnev Doctrine did, for all that, also depend on the smaller socialist countries. Even so, there was subservience [behodolas]

here as well, without a doubt. Therefore, one must not lead everything back to the Soviet irregularities, for example to the Brezhnev Doctrine.

[Correspondent] (?But it is a question of fact) that in our present situation it can't be easy to explain the past years. For Romania, as one is used to saying, did not enter Prague, on the other hand it went to Los Angeles, it did not break off its relations with China. So, a leader of Hungarian diplomacy—such as yourself for example—could get into a very difficult situation when confronted with such questions, let us say in the course of a visit to the United States.

[Szuros] As far as the halting of the Hungarian reform is concerned at the start of the seventies, there were indeed internal and external causes. The external causes are not negligible, without a doubt. On the other hand, it must be recognized that in Romanian diplomacy there was a series of steps, results, worthy of recognition. Its political relations with China were different; its political relations with Israel were conducted differently; its policies concerning Afghanistan, Cambodia, and so on were also different. One could go on listing these things. On the other hand, this is only one side of the coin.

The Romanians have always liked going it alone. That is—they travel and go about on their own and are quasi-independent of the others. I say this, because this has now been somewhat reversed. Because now, for example, I think that the support of Gorbachev, of perestroika, glasnost [preceding words in Russian], that is—the assertion of the renewal of socialism and of this new way of thinking—is in the interest of the entire world, of the whole world. Why? Because Gorbachev means peace, cooperation, disarmament, and so on. This is good for the Soviet Union; it is good for us; it is good for the whole world. What we see is that as a result of this, as a result of the policies, and as a result of the Soviet-U.S. rapprochement, detente has come about in the world. One can say that the direct danger of nuclear war has ceased. The danger has not gone away, but the direct danger is not on the agenda, fortunately.

So what happens? The Romanians stress that the situation in the world is extremely tense, and so on. Therefore, they do not want to recognize that here, as a consequence of efforts, first and foremost as a consequence of the Soviet Union's efforts, detente has occurred. So, that is how they demonstrate their separate standpoint, their separate path.

I could mention other examples. Therefore, it is not so unequivocal. I myself also recognize the achievement of Romanian diplomacy, its merits in certain things, and we frequently see that the Hungarian and Romanian standpoints, one to one, are identical in many international issues. We sometimes even say to one another, with the Romanian partners: How can it be that our thinking, our concepts, are so close to each other in very many international issues, but we cannot get along with one another?

[Correspondent] Let me interrupt. Writer Attila Vari, whose origins are Transylvanian, has recounted an incident—a Hungarian diplomat said in Transylvania: We would get on so well with the Romanian comrades if only you [the Hungarian minority in Romania] did not exist.

[Szuros, chuckling] Yes. Well...

[Correspondent, interrupting] This is an exaggeration.

[Szuros] Well, so who said that?

[Correspondent] This was said by a Hungarian diplomat to Transylvanian Hungarians, that we would get on very well with the Romanian comrades, if only you did not exist.

[Szuros] Well, I can absolutely not agree with this. I have never even heard anything like this before. I find it hard to believe that a Hungarian diplomat could say such a thing, because I have to say that the Hungarians and the Romanians get on quite well in Transylvania. This has historical traditions. Therefore, here it is not the Magyars who are the obstacle for us being on good terms with the Romanians.

Now then, to go back to the previous point, while I recognize the achievements and results of Romanian diplomacy in a series of issues, but even the adroitness of the past, that is to say the prewar Romanian diplomacy, nevertheless it has to be said that shuttlecock [hinta] policy also has moral drawbacks.

[Correspondent] Since we have reached this point, I think that the biggest blow to European left-wing movements in the sixties and seventies was represented by the entry into Prague, and later the unbelievable fact that two socialist countries, China and Vietnam, are waging war on one another. Also for this reason, I think, a public sensation was evoked by a sentence Karoly Grosz pronounced at a press conference in the United States, saying that we do not rally our troops on the frontiers; we strive for discussions. So, this was some expression: rallying troops.

To return to the Arad meeting, was the possibility raised, between the two general secretaries, of reducing tension along the borders? In so many words, was it raised, or was anything said to the effect, that there are rallyings of troops on the two sides, and that on the Romanian side they had even mobilized?

[Szuros] This kind of approach is alien to us, there is no doubt of this. So, we did not effectuate any kind of military measure. There was no need for this either. This kind of thing is alien to us. We really want to hold

discussions, and to agree to resolve things. The obstacle is the conception of the Romanian side, the shaping of this certain (?homogenized) national state, the concept of a unified Romanian nation, in which there is no place for the nationalities. So, this is the starting point, that here there is no place either for Hungarians, Germans, Serbs, Ukranians, Jews, and so on. So, it is difficult to start something with this, but in spite of this we want to have discussions.

As for the Romanian side, this kind of approach is not alien to it, that they allude also to certain military tools. This was clear in 1968, was it not? Then we found that the Romanian side had indeed ordered a certain mobilization. There were visible signs of this in the vicinity of the Hungarian border. Now we heard something which seemed a little frightening. The general secretary-president said that Romania had created such a big and developed industry, capable of making or manufacturing everything including nuclear devices as well.

This seemed to be a throw-away sentence, but even so, how should I say, we pricked up our ears at this. We do not know what one should or could understand by this; whether this was an insinuation, or whether it simply served really to illustrate the developed state of industry. For we know that in today's world many countries are capable, arising from their economic development and potential, to, for example, bring into being nuclear devices. We, on the other hand, in this sense only think of scientific objectives, and in practice, too, we apply this. So, this kind of thing. [sentence as heard] Let me say, taking the matter seriously, military issues were not raised here. [end recording]

[Presenter] My colleague, Henrik Havas, at the beginning of the interview really discussed well, with Matyas Szuros, the radical difference between Hungarian and Romanian press control. Though it is a private matter, I will say that the above interview was made for our joint book, whose manuscript was taken the other day to the publishers' directorate for issuing permits. It emerged there that since June, an opinion of support from the specialist adviser, in this case, Academician Gyula Juhasz, is not enough; now, the procedure of giving permission pertains to a separate committee. Has this been so since Arad?

[Berecz] No, I was surprised at this, because there is much greater freedom and liberalism in book publishing than previously. Some books were probably published which stirred antipathy, a counterreaction, in public opinion or in certain political circles, and for this reason, the responsibility for being a special literary adviser is not assumed by one person, but is handed, passed on to some committee, which, rather, hampers the development of publishing.

[Presenter] But is one decision reached at such a time...

[Berecz interrupting] No.

[Presenter] Well we invited you to the studio not because of the situation in book publishing and issuing permits, but because on 2 November at the Central Committee session you said the following in your keynote speech—I must read it out so that our listeners should know exactly what it is: A salient minority is abusing the power of the press, especially radio. Party members are in the majority among them. A narrow group cannot be allowed to exert emotional pressure on society, by one-sidedly hammering its own views. Intentionally, or unintentionally they confuse and disorient public opinion, and spoil the chances for reform, because they contribute to a lack of political discipline and thus destroy the relationship between the party and society. We shall be compelled to countervail this distorted practice. You said this about us—radio employees. You are now sitting here, in the radio studio, for which we thank you. What do you mean by the term a salient minority, and what should we understand by a narrow group exerting emotional pressure on a society?

[Berecz] Let us start from the beginning. If we start from the beginning then I say that this is the second paragraph, the second half of the speech. Altogether three paragraphs dealt with the press and with publicity.

The first paragraph is longer than this. What it states is that the press, which had previously been condescended to and underestimated, finally achieved full openness, and this means that there can be no restrictions to press freedom.

Not this time, but at a previous Central Committee session, in September, I also said in my speech that I really knew what an underestimated, condescended to and controlled press we had. Here, at the Central Committee session, I also said in the summary that we had a very disciplined press. If we said that there was no Bos-Nagymaros [Gabcikovo-nagymaros dam project], then there was none. If a deputy premier thought that airing this topic could not be allowed, then the topic did not exist.

Contrary to this, I consider the dam burst to be entirely understandable and natural. That is also the expression which I used. However, so that this can be directed into the appropriate channel, so that we should understand one another, our criticisms of one another must also be endured—including my saying that radio is not always disciplined, it is not disciplined enough. And please understand: No matter what the topic is, 20-30 proclaimers are constantly on the agenda...

[Presenter] Excuse me for interrupting—we have some statistics. In the programs that the two of us present, these are: Istvan Petrovszki, head of an MSZMP Central Committee department, has a towering lead; then comes Ferenc Bartha, state secretary and president of the National Bank, who is also here, on our program; the bronze medallist—this, by the way, is Havas's crime—is

Miklos Szanto, OVIBER managing-director, who is directing the Bos-Nagymaros investment. This really is a striking [word indistinct], but here at the radio, we accept this.

[Berecz laughs] Well, it is the first time that I have got mixed up in this minority. Perhaps that is what I felt. However, to turn to serious things: In the third paragraph I said that every group, which is worth anything, must create its own publicity.

It must ensure it. Therefore, this must be done by the alternative ones, as well, or if you please, by certain opposition circles. The proportions should be kept, overall, in the radio. I add: In his contribution, the premier said that, after all, he would await a little support from the press as well because we are not in an easy enough situation to make charity donations.

I would like to add another thing: what you do not feel, or do not always feel. If the critical tone is more forceful, another part of society is stirred, and it, too, begins, either to criticize us, or to make left-wing, toughening-up efforts to go backward, saying how good it was when the press was controlled, when if we said something did not exist, it did not exist. So we must display a two-fronted attitude.

[Presenter] If I think it over, the criticism of radio is not from yesterday, and it was not characteristic of the November Central Committee session, since after the party conference, there was an international press briefing where you were asked—regarding the fact that in his farewell speech Janos Kadar dwelled on the radio, and he evoked a caricature in which an old man, more precisely his wife, asks his son whether he is listening to Radio Free Europe, and he says no, it is Belgrade radio—whether there would be consequences of the attack on radio. At the time, you said that certain changes were conceivable in the personnel make-up. Our president at that time [Istvan Hars] was not elected into the Central Committee. So you were good to us even if we went too far, we have faults—but isn't the issue perhaps more?

[Berecz] I do not believe that more is at issue. Comrade Hars had already prepared, before the party conference, to retire in the near future. So [words indistinct] and not his personal judgement. I, for example, personally value him very much. I do not remember other personnel changes having taken place at the radio, since then. It is an internal matter, the radio's internal matter—that of the radio's president, deputy president, party committee, and its collective.

[Presenter] We, personally, do not insist on being whipped. We do very well without that, however from time to time, the topic of radio comes forth. Why us precisely?

[Berecz] Why do you ask why it is precisely you, because television also comes forth.

[Presenter] At the Central Committee session not many criticial words were voiced of television.

[Berecz] There will probably be criticism. Conceivably it is so because I like radio more than television.

[Presenter] That surprises me.

[Second Presenter] What interests me, basically, is the extent to which the Central Committee, as a body and a majority, accepted your opinion, that is criticism of us. If we think it over, the standpoint that was later issued on the Central Commitee session did not contain the phrases he just mentioned—the salient minority—that radio might represent a narrow group.

[Berecz] First, standpoints are not the place for such phrases. They, after all, bear subjective elements, or certain other experiences: the standpoint must be balanced and must take into account the opinions and stances of several sides. That is one thing.

The other thing is that some people at the Central Committee expressed themselves more toughly than I did. There were some who said that there are problems and it is necessary to criticize one, or another, of the radio's programs. But we should not forget that the radio was in the vanguard fighting to unfold the reform program, and before the national party conference it also contributed to essential and important changes in the party. Naturally after such a multicolored, multifaceted debate, a standpoint endeavoring to balance views, or to be balanced, was issued.

[Presenter] We have editors who collect the statements which are very important for us to preserve for the future. We shall put what you just said, that radio was a vanguard fighter in unfolding the reform, on that reel.

[Berecz] Thank you very much.

[Presenter] By the way, nowadays, Karoly Grosz and you as well, have expounded several times that there are cases of nonagreement in the party leadership, which is a natural concomitant of politics. We, Hungarian radio, together with television and MTI, are represented by Minister of State Imre Pozsgay. Very sincerely—we also invited him to this program, but owing to another engagement, he was unable to come—we would also have liked to ask him how he views radio's activity. Does the fact that the Central Committee's secretary, who is competent in ideological issues, criticizes an institution which does not fall strictly under his supervision mean a kind of divergence from his minister of state colleague?

[Berecz] It probably does mean that, since he must deal with the responsibility of minister of state for television, radio—if they make some kind of critical comment, he can be expected to take measures afterwards. Fortunately, I am in the situation where although I could not take such a measure, even if I wanted to do so, our

relationship—that is radio's and mine—can be more critical. Can even (?shoot) back at one another: we try to understand one another without consequential measures being taken. This pleases me more than if I were to have to take measures.

[Presenter] I shall try to think aloud, a bit. In the preparty conference period—if there is an opportunity, you will correct me—I felt Hungarian radio to be a bit of a People's Front institution. We endeavored—and we were given the concrete opportunity for this at times—to elicit the views of a broad spectrum of participants in Hungarian public life. When the party conference had been held and it became apparent that the different views would assume a place in Hungarian mass information—let us just think of the fact that KAPU, HITEL and organs of other political views, more distant from the party, have been published, or at least they have been given the possibility to do this—I thought that perhaps this quasi-People's Front function of ours would be pushed back a bit, and that our assessment would become a bit more rigorous.

[Berecz] That is what I said in the third section of this part of my speech, that as long as radio served also as a stopgap; [hianypotlo volt]—because other (?titles) did not appear in the press and in publicity, in information—during that time it was not only expected, but radio did indeed make up for this lack. The moment when this wide spectrum appears, then everyone can begin to speak, but from radio one also expects a little bit of debate, contradiction, in other words—against the person making the statement, too. Often the main problem—say there are 30 or 40 (?disparaging) statements as well—and then we do not hear the radio reporter's voice saying: Well, I do not agree with this, but this is your opinion. And it is this [kind of debate] which is missing a little bit.

[Presenter] Now I would like to return to the things that were said at the Central Committee session. One sentence continues to trouble me very much. The sentence said: We will be obliged to counterbalance the distorted practice. What does this mean?

[Berecz] It is interesting that this probably appeared in NEPSZABADSAG, because it does not appear in the original text in this way: We are obliged to counterbalance it. Actually, if we are stressing this sentence, what this means is exchanging views several times with the party organizations and the communists here about what is roughly the yardstick, and what requirement we should expect as a party from the party members working here.

[Presenter] I did not ask this by accident, because this can be interpreted in two ways. One interpretation is that the partnerlike relationship has to be strengthened, something that Karoly Grosz also spoke about; and the other is that some kind of reprisal has to be employed.

[Berecz] What kind of reprisAl would we be capable of?

[Presenter] I do not know. No doubt there are radio staff members who could be gotten rid of in some way.

[Berecz] Well, that is not our job. All that we could do would be to have several discussions about it, or we could criticize if needed—not always publicly, but perhaps at a Party aktiv, or at such a meeting, or in a more restricted conversation. The point would be for us to more or less understand one another and understand what we need, for which we ask the help of the Party members working at the radio.

[Presenter] Allow me a personal digression. I do not know if you recall that in 1982 you were a guest of Hungarian radio. You held a restricted conversation in the People's Army House of Culture. You were invited there in your capacity as leader of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, but by then you were editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG.

[Berecz] Yes.

[Presenter] You explained the circumstances why you had to leave our previous office. It was well-known that you represented a new, more strongly marked, foreign policy tendency; you maintained good relations with the Western Euruopean socialist parties; you mediated between the CPSU and the Eurocommunist parties; therefore you had to leave the post of head of the Foreign Affairs Department. I recall that at that time, 6 years ago—I do not want to speak for others—you had us on your side. In other words, how should I put it, we felt for you very, very much at that time. It would be exaggerating to say that we would have gone into the streets on your behalf, but in any event, humanly, you had us on your side. And now, in the first issue of the journal REFORM there appears a conversation where the Western radio stations are cited saying that Janos Berecz is the Hungarian Ligachev. Tell us, what has happened in 6 years?

[Berecz] Nothing special has happened. Now, I will tell you a story. Whitehead was here. During his fourth trip, he visited me and asked if his opinion interested me, because he said: You are considered a conservative in our part of the world. I told him about the Party conference's basic reform program, because I agreed with it. I took part in its elaboration. I fully share the view that there is a need for socialist pluralism, that there is a need for a politicizing party, for legislation, for a new constitution, and so on. I am adherent of all these things. I said: Now, however, I will tell you why I am a conservative. There are two reasons for this: One is that I would like it if this party could lead and direct this whole process, but it is not yet prepared for this— for this reason I conduct my activity in the interest of preparing it; secondly, because I would like it if this could take place amid relatively ordered circumstances.

I am very afraid of an upheaval, of anarchy; therefore, I am rather hard at times, not only so we can save ourselves from this, but so that we can carry the reform through to its end.

[Presenter] Thank you for your answers. We ask you please to stay here in the studio, because there now follows a conversation to which we think you will have something to add.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] On 2 November at the session of the Nagykanizsa Party Committee, the town's leading prosecutor Zoltan Galfy stood up and stated that the local council chairman has changed his dwelling four times since he has been in office. He also noted that on the last occasion he received 218,000 forints for his previous dwelling, and that he had also sold his old garage for 60,000 forints. Together with the new dwelling, he also got a new garage. [passage omitted interviewing prosecutor on the affair] [end recording]

[Presenter] I believe that in connection with the Szeged affair [affair involving corruption and misappropriation of funds, by the Szeged council chairman] there is apparently a very essential difference of opinion between us. I ask you: If a determining element in the party's program is, let us say, the separation of party and state, then the phenomena which justify this measure, for example, the separation of various financial funds, who is to decide on the utilization of these, justify precisely what is formulated in the party's program—the separation of party and state. Is it possible merely to determine the direction and not to say why it is necessary?

[Berecz] Of course, the only thing is that I do not know why we might not say why this is necessary. We tell why it is necessary, first, because if, earlier in open public life there occurs the first ethical blunder which is not illegal, and this is mentioned, talked about, then it is not necessary later to behead the person, because he knows that he, as well, must abide by the norms since he is under supervision.

Second, the period particularly at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies was a period of complete intertwining of party and state, when primarily the party secretary was, let us say, the council chairman and the president of the agricultural cooperative, and so on. The separation of this is a basic requirement for us because a society can accomplish enormous tasks only with everyone's participation. There cannot be one sole clever person, there cannot be 10 in one town—it must be assumed that the entire population is clever in some aspect; therefore, together they obviously represent a large force. So we fully agree that our home must be cleared up in order for us to be able to live more comfortably and more tranquilly in it.

[Presenter] But don't such cases, such reports, spoil the relationship between party and society? Don't these lead to greater lack of political discipline?

[Berecz] Then I shall say one thing. If there is only this, then it really destroys trust, because the entire country believes that we are constituted of only these things. Now, that is what we say: It is not true that we are constituted of only these things. The current prosecutor, and possibly another one, 2 years ago, was bold, and there is another atmosphere surrounding him, for precisely this reason. We should find these, because sweeping up, and old and new good examples, strengthen trust.

[Presenter] Yes, only it is practice that such reports which are heard on Hungarian radio—and they are the great majority—are never put for discussion. So, at the current West German parliament, I believe that 14 speeches were delivered in connection with Kristallnacht; to be sure, 13 of them were entirely in order, and only one was not—but only that one was talked about.

[Berecz] Not all of the 13 were in order; among the 13 were some which were not in order. But since that one was given by the speaker, his voice was heard farthest away, and he was in the public eye to the greatest extent—and for this reason, he failed over this.

[Presenter] Thank you, Janos Berecz, for talking to us.

Minorities' Rights Defended by Council

LD1511133988 Budapest MTI in English
1814 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI)—The special rights of the national minorities in Hungary should be stipulated by law. Dispersed throughout the country, the national minorities are threatened by the danger of assimilation, which can only be prevented if their enacted rights are enforced, stated the Nationalities Council of the Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge in its Monday session in Budapest. The Council proposed to set up a parliamentary commission for national minorities and a state secretariat for nationalities.

The law on nationalities should guarantee the conditions of enforcing nationality rights, including mother-tongue education and the introduction of multi-lingual public administration.

MSZMP Discusses Nationality Policy

LD1611094588 Budapest MTI in English
2235 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI)—At its Tuesday [15 Nov] session, the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party discussed the submission on the further development of nationality policy and the guiding principles of the bill on nationalities. It was underlined that the principles of the nationality policy

have taken shape as a result of the development of the past decades, and they attracted international appreciation. At the same time, the Political Committee feels it is necessary to modernize the nationality policy and work out a bill on nationalities in line with economic and social processes currently underway, the development of democracy and the reform of the system of political institutions. The body was of the opinion that, though the Constitution, enacted in 1946, provides for the rights of nationalities, a comprehensive, updated and detailed regulation is still lacking. The working-out of a bill on nationalities is also necessitated by the fact that Hungary signed the international covenant on civil and political rights.

According to the body, the bill should be based on the fundamental political principles of an active minority protection. Among other things, it should provide for the rights of nationalities to use their own language, receive education in these languages, nurture an intelligentsia, and foster relations with the mother nation. In this context, it should also stipulate the individual and collective rights of citizens belonging to ethnic minorities and the obligations of state organs. The Political Committee is of the opinion that belonging to a nationality should depend on the decision of the individual.

The bill must also provide for the possibility of Hungarian gypsies' being declared a nationality, provided they want this.

The Political Committee is to submit the document to the next session of the Central Committee.

The Political Committee reviewed the experience of the assertion of the law on the press. The body holds it necessary for the government to start to work out a bill on communications, which gives a comprehensive definition of the freedom of speech and the press, and provides legal safeguards and rules for the social flow of information.

The Political Committee backs the proposal of Hungarian television to extend its transmission time and make programmes a regular feature of Mondays. (currently, Hungarian TV operates a limited service on Mondays). The Political Committee suggests that the state organs in charge make the necessary steps.

The Political Committee reviewed several issues related to the work of party organs and approved proposals for personnel issues falling under its own authority.

The session was followed by a press conference. In his introductory statement, Gyula Thurmer, staff member of the Central Committee, said that the Political Committee had held an irregular, but not an extraordinary, session, because in the absence of Karoly Grosz, Janos Lukacs had led the discussions. Though the Political Committee was also convened last week, the present meeting was not extraordinary because neither political, economic or other circumstances had caused it to be convened. The extra session was convened due to the large number of tasks on the committee's agenda.

Katalin Radics, head of the Scientific, Educational and Cultural Department at the Central Committee, said that, owing to their significance, the guiding principles of the bill on nationalities is to be submitted to the Central Committee to be convened next week. She emphasized that the nationality policy was based on the principle of active protection of ethnic minorities. As it was worded in the submission, the assimilation of nationalities had been faster than desirable. The assertion of correct principles of the nationality policy had brought about certain tensions and problems. At the same time, prejudices against nationalities have to be fought. As another important principle, she said that Hungary's nationality policy did not depend on how the life of minorities in other countries developed. The Political Committee reiterated that belonging to nationalities should depend solely on the decision of the individual.

On the preparations of the bill on information, Jeno Andics, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, said that it is not for the Central Committee to work out the bill, but only to word the party's strategy. The current press law has to be replaced by a new one, as it is not in line with the laws coming into force on January 1st. It was reiterated at the session that building socialist pluralism needs publicity that provides sufficent information about public life and facilitates the recognition of identity and difference of interests. The law needs to regulate the flow of information accordingly. It was in this context that the Political Committee worded the principles that it proposes the Central Comittee and the legislators to take into consideration. Among the principles, he mentioned that the bill on information must stipulate the freedom of speech and the press as an overall civil right. The bill must provide for the abolition of the monopoly on the distribution of newspapers and magazines, that is—from business considerations, anyone should be able to be engaged in distribution.

The Political Committee feels it is expedient to replace the lengthy process of granting licences by a registration of intent. The target is that founders of newspapers who provide all conditions for the operation, could take full financial, professional and political responsibility for their publications. Hungarian television, Hungarian radio, MTI and "MAGYAR HIRLAP" are 'owned' by the government, and the HSWP is the founder of its own paper. As the radio and television are national institutions, various groups of society have to be given the opportunity to use them to voice their opinion in proportion to their importance.

Finally, Gyula Thumer announced that a decision had been reached that the Central Comittee is to hold a session on November 22. Prior to that, the Political Committee is to meet on November 21.

Walesa Agrees to TV Debate With Miodowicz
LD1611101888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Nov 88

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU reports that Lech Walesa has accepted an invitation from Alfred Miodowicz to appear in a joint television debate on trade unions. The chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] made this proposal in an interview with TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday

Solidarity Activists Back Doomed Gdansk Shipyard
AU1611075888 Paris AFP in English 2251 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 15 (AFP) - About 500 militants of the banned Solidarity trade union gathered in the Polish capital on Tuesday in support of the Gdansk shipyards which the government intends to close, an AFP correspondent reported.

Several speakers condemned the government's decision to shut down the Lenin shipyards from December 1 and accused the socialists system of bankrupting the yards.

The meeting, outside the gates of the Ursus tractor in a Warsaw suburb, also heard the government accused of putting up "obstacles" to round table talks with the opposition, including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Talks were first planned for September 17.

The Solidarity unionists declared their determination to oppose government plans to shut down about 100 loss-making factories, which have not yet been named.

The declaration followed a call to activists last week from Solidarity's national leadership KKW to defend firms "in danger".

Before the meeting police detained four Solidarity leaders: Jacek Kuron, Zbigniew Bujak, Zbigniew Janas and Jan Litynski. They were later freed.

Walesa Interviewed on Shipyard Closure
PM1411161888 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12-13 Nov 88 p 2

[Interview with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Thierry Desjardins in Gdansk—date not given]

[Excerpt] Gdansk—[Passage omitted]

[Desjardins] Last Sunday you threatened the government with a general strike if Prime Minister Rakowski did not go back on his decision to close the Lenin shipyards—the cradle of Solidarity. And on Tuesday you backpedaled. Why?

[Walesa] I am a pragmatist. I have responsibilities. I must lead the people to victory, not to defeat. On Sunday, I launched the idea of a general strike because I had not had time to see everybody. Then, when I saw people, I realized that we should not go on strike now. I like bananas, but I know that they do not grow in Poland, so I do not plant bananas.

[Desjardins] You also met with the shipyard director, did he make you any promises. Has the government made promises?

[Walesa] We have no guarantees about anything, but the director told me that the liquidation process would take 2 years. You can think about things in 2 years. Solidarity will make proposals. We will consult experts. If we had gone on strike, all the workers would have been fired. However, as things stand, a great deal can happen over these 2 years, the government's attitude may change. Many companies are interested in taking over the shipyards—Americans, Soviets, Swedes. We will see. However, we have of course not finally abandoned the strike. We do not think that it is useful at present.

[Desjardins] Do you think that the government has backed down in giving you this 2-year respite?

[Walesa] No. It takes months to close down an enterprise like a shipyard.

[Desjardins] Some people think that you abandoned the strike because you still hope that there will be a roundtable between the government and the opposition.

[Walesa] Wars always end in dialogue. Reconciliation is necessary. It will come. The quicker it comes the better. Poland needs reconciliation. Nothing will be achieved without dialogue. We are prepared to make many compromises. But there is one thing on which we will never compromise, and that is our demand for pluralism.

And this pluralism must not be granted hastily, like charity which might be taken back some day. We want it to be enshrined in law, to become constitutional and irrevocable. We do not want to be given a privilege.

[Desjardins] What might happen?

[Walesa] It is very simple. If there are no preconditions, we can meet. Each side will deliver a speech. Ours will virtually be limited to one sentence: Pluralism is vital in Poland. Nothing else. The word "pluralism" must not be qualified in any way. It must not be trade union pluralism or political pluralism. No, it must be pluralism in general, complete and absolute pluralism.

If the others agree with this sentence, we will have to seek technical ways of applying this pluralism in life because of course such a change could lead to anarchy. Three commissions—one political, one social, and one economic—will work to prepare for a smooth transition

from the present system to the pluralist system. When they have finished their work, there will be a final meeting. The resolutions will be accepted, and that is all.

[Desjardins] Do you really believe in this scenario?

[Walesa] It is inevitable. If I do not lead the talks, it will be my children, or my grandchildren who do.

[Desjardins] The present climate scarcely seems favorable....

[Walesa] The present climate is bad. By closing the Gdansk shipyards, they are attacking the cradle of Solidarity. But Solidarity will have another cradle. The whole of Poland can serve as Solidarity's cradle; Rakowski must understand one thing: We do not want power. We want to change the structures.

We want pluralism. Poland is demanding it, the present age demands it. And this pluralism does not mean, as they think it does, giving us a deputy prime minister's position and a few portfolios. It means changing the system, which is now paralyzed.

[Desjardins] How can you imagine the regime agreeing to change the system?

[Walesa] They have the choice between evolution and revolution. I am in favor of evolution. I am even prepared to help the government if it understands and agrees to regard us as interlocutors with our own identity. I am prepared to do so if it finally stops saying to us: Do this, do that, and we will give you your reward. That is not the dialogue which we want. Look at Gorbachev, he seems to have understood that it is necessary to develop and change the system.

[Desjardins] But the Polish people are weary....

[Walesa] We are all weary. That is why we must find a solution quickly. The people are sick and tired. Things are going to come to a head. There will be an explosion. This is what worries me. If nothing happens, I will soon no longer be able to say to people: Be patient.

The people will take to the streets and smash everything. The young people in particular will do this. The young people regard me as an old man. I understand them. I want to avoid conflicts, I want to move toward a logical solution. I think that Poland needs winners not losers. I am trying to be pragmatic, but if nothing changes, if I do not achieve anything, the people, who have had enough, will rebel against the government and even against me. I am a believer, I think that the world has meaning and that God guides us.

The world must progress, and my role is to speed up this movement before it is too late. And I am trying to calculate things as coldly as possible. But, at times, I too feel that I have had enough. Like the young people, I despise politics. Yes, I have sometimes had enough.

Plight of Gdansk Shipyard Workers Viewed

AU1511130388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 88 p 5

[Marek Szymanski article: "The Most Important Problem of the Lenin Shipyard Is People—Who Will Buy Us?"]

[Excerpts] "A terrible wrong has been inflicted on workers, especially older workers. Whenever I look at the job offers posted at the gate, I see that only workers under 45 and in good health are wanted. But I am 57 and have worn out my health in this shipyard. I am a shipyard worker and am unable to do any other work. What future is there for me? Who will buy people like myself?"

This is what Wladyslaw Krasnopiorko said at the 3 November meeting of the Gdansk shipyard workers' council. And, as I have been able to find out, his statement illustrates most aptly the situation and mood of a large segment of the shipyard work force—of its most meritorious segment, one that has not only worked in the shipyard for many years, but has also helped to build the shipyard in an empty meadow, as they say. It is natural that these people do not look for any political contexts in the premier's decision and do not think in symbols or in terms of any "cradle of Solidarity."

They are interested in entirely different matters. All of a sudden they have to face the so-called tough reality of losing their jobs. Whether one likes it or not, they have every right to regard that reality as a great and undeserved wrong. [passage omitted]

The 2 November PAP communique announced that the Gdansk shipyard work force would be able to choose jobs from among 30,000 vacancies available in Gdansk Voivodship, that a large job placement bureau would operate as of 2 November, and that persons who applied for new jobs at once would have more jobs to choose from. [passage omitted]

On 3 November I had a look at that "large job placement bureau" in the Gdansk shipyard. Let me say right away: This will not do! [passage omitted] Large numbers of workers would usually crowd that bureau to look for jobs among a few thousand (and not 30,000) job vacancies, and every worker would apply for as many jobs as he could, so that now almost no vacancies are left for other workers. [passage omitted]

At the 3 November meeting of the workers' council, Tadeusz Deptala, deputy manager for technological matters, said:

"The liquidator will do as he thinks fit when he comes here. At present the shipyard is continuing to work normally, and we are responsible for its condition. That is why we cannot agree to anyone's leaving his job immediately, because we have no replacements to keep the necessary production going. Moreover, what funds do we have to pay for the periods of notice when workers do not work? Let us not forget that workers are tied to the shipyard through dozens and dozens of various obligations such as loans, shipyard-sponsored apartments, and so on. Who will do all the necessary accounts, who will waive all debts, and who will pay for such operations?"

The tenor of the statements made by Deptala and by some other members of the workers' council suggests that the shipyard is not too keen on cooperating more closely with the Employment Department of the Gdansk City Office. The people concerned were not willing to talk about the activities of that department in the shipyard and proposed that it should be opened in the afternoon so that it does not disorganize the rhythm of production and so on.

This shows that representatives of the state administration in the shipyard "branch" of the employment department and the employer of the shipyard workers have little idea about the future of these workers, who, in the face of the liquidation of the shipyard, are entitled to know what will happen to them. They have every right to know. I can understand that the good of the reform requires that they undergo certain hardships, but we must not expect them to bear the consequences of various omissions, including the muddle. [passage omitted]

If it is impossible to say that the above events have compromised the local administration, then at least one should expect it to impose the necessary consequences on those who have demonstrated their incompetence.

However, it is no use crying over spilled milk. On the other hand, we must take our hats off to the workers council and the PZPR Plant Committee, because during the most difficult days following the decision to liquidate the shipyard, they and no one else were the ones who took care of the workers, thus highlighting precisely the "human problem".

Comrades from the party cell in the shipyard told me quite plainly that they would not waste their energies on sterile discussions about whether it is right and possible to cancel the decision to liquidate the shipyard, but that they would devote all their strength and attention to protecting and defending workers. This position was expressed as follows in the unanimous resolution adopted by the plant party committee's plenum:

"We declare that, despite the discussions and disputes that have waged since last May, the decision to liquidate the shipyard has not been given the necessary organizational and social treatment. The decision's acute defect is its lack of clear prospects for securing the future of the shipyard workers. The decision to liquidate the shipyard carries with it enormous responsibilities toward society." [passage omitted]

Still, the shipyard workers' problems continue to be made easier with each passing day, and it is becoming clear that the "devil is not as terrible as they paint him." First, there has never been any decision that the shipyard will cease to exist and produce "overnight." Second, between now and the final liquidation of the shipyard many older workers will be able to retire because of age. Third, younger workers are saying that work is no problem for them, because it will be easy for them to find jobs by themselves, without relying on mediation by the "job placement bureau." [passage omitted]

Although we cannot undo what has happened in the Gdansk shipyard with regard to resettling workers (a suitable voivodship party body should examine this matter), we hope that it will produce one benefit at least: a useful lesson to be heeded by those local authorities in whose voivodships and townships other unprofitable enterprises will be liquidated, in line with the government announcement.

Miodowicz on Work for Lenin Shipyard Workers

LD1011213388 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Various proposals for the best possible use of the shipyard's assets and employment for its workers are being examined at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and outside it. Offers from Swedish and West German firms, from the Iglopol and Polonia firms, and from companies and private individuals are being assessed. Chairman of the OPZZ Alfred Miodowicz met trade union activists at the shipyard today:

[Miodowicz] I was primarily interested in what would happen to the workforce. I am convinced that implementing this decision will be very difficult, not just for the trade unions and the trade union board in the shipyard itself, but also for management and for the voivodship authorities and definitely for the OPZZ and the federation. We will have to meet and consider how to solve some of the problems according to procedures—that is to say, the OPZZ and the government, and primarily the government, at the recommendation of the OPZZ. Also, we will have to take some individual issues concerning each employee. For instance, an employee over 50 has a very slim chance of being readily hired by a workplace which would guarantee good earnings. In view of this, we should consider whether, in all those liquidated or run-down plants, the principle of retiring 5 years early shouldn't be introduced, if you (?want it), for both men and women. [passage omitted] But now, who

wants to retire on a pension, when the zloty is dwindling with every passing month? In view of this, we want to guarantee not just a pension but also employment—and that will be difficult, to guarantee earnings to everybody for 6 months at least. [as heard]

PZPR's Czyrek Proposes Talks With Solidarity

AU1611121588 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 16 Nov 88 p 8

[Gerhard Plott report from Warsaw: "Poland—Solidarity Must Organize Itself Like the Austrian Trade Union Federation"]

[Text] It is cold and raining in Warsaw, but Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, does not allow himself to be infected by the pre-winter mood. The jovial, white-haired man is almost bursting with energy. "We are currently implementing not only an economic reform, but a complex reform of society," Czyrek told Austrian journalists. "The thesis is wrong that we have started fighting the Solidarity trade union again."

The Central Committee secretary vehemently advocates rounds of negotiations with the opposition at the "roundtable." "However, there can be no understanding with enemies of the Constitution..." It was not intended to provoke the Solidarity trade union by the controversial closing down of its birthplace, the Gdansk shipyard. Czyrek much rather wants the banned trade union to organize itself in a trade union federation according to the Austrian model.

The closing down of the Lenin Shipyard is not at issue any more in the PZPR. The decisive task now is restructuring.

Despite radicalization among the workers who are incited by the housing shortage and lack of prospects for the future, Walesa's authority is not in jeopardy—"but maybe I am wrong," the Central Committee secretary says. At any rate, the reform course pursued by the new Rakowski government is fully backed by the party. The fact that "restructuring" was begun with the politically most problematic enterprise—the Lenin shipyard—guarantees the credibility of Polish reform efforts, he said.

Central Committee Secretary Czyrek wants Austria to support Poland's restructuring efforts, because "we do not have any model in this respect." The new economics minister, Mieczyslaw Wilczek, stresses the same thing: Restructuring to the best of our ability, and equal treatment of private enterprise. The Poles are supposed to trust him in advance regarding reform, "because a fresh wind is blowing from all government buildings." It is no coincidence that the first trip to the West by the new chief of government, Rakowski, is a visit to Austria, because "our relations are very close."

Catholic Intellectual Speaks on Roundtable

AU0211111788 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 16 Oct 88 pp 3, 7

[Interview with Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski by Jan Skorzynski: "The Road to Dialogue"—date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Skorzynski] The condition that the authorities set was met as soon as the strikes were ended. This cannot be said of Walesa's request that no action be taken against workers involved in the strikes. We are receiving alarming reports from various parts of the country about punitive action being taken against those who took part in the strikes. Do you think that this can impact on the further course of the talks?

[Stelmachowski] Perhaps, this issue has already been raised during talks with the authorities. It has to be said that as a result of numerous interventions most cases of dismissal have been resolved positively. However, we have heard about people being intimidated in new ways. For example, today I got a report from Wroclaw about the child of a factory employee being expelled from the plant kindergarten. Other methods include crossing people's names off of housing lists. These are the ways in which forces opposed to agreement are trying to provoke workers. If they receive a clear-cut recommendation stating that someone should be reinstated, then they look for other ways of punishing them, ways that are sometimes impossible to foresee. There is no doubt that this state of affairs has a negative impact on the overall atmosphere.

[Skorzynski] However, despite these obstacles, talks are still being held. What is your assessment of the course of the talks so far?

[Stelmachowski] The latest meeting—the one on Friday, 16 September—was of great importance in that what is essentially the full Solidarity delegation took part. In addition to Lech Walesa, it included four representatives of the plants that were on strike in Gdansk, Jastrzebie, Szczecin, and Stalowa Wola, two representatives of the Solidarity National Executive Commission, and three people from the union's group of advisers. Representatives of the OPZZ, the SD and the ZSL appeared on the other side. Professors Ozdowski and Sz czepanski were also present. Perhaps they were there as counterparts of the church's representatives, Father Orszulik and Father Dembowski, who, maintained their status as observers, did not speak. So, the sides were basically represented equally, and—although this was not the way it was described—the form that the meeting took was essentially that of bilateral negotiations.

[Skorzynski]) What was the atmosphere like?

[Stelmachowski] It was good. Although there was a lot of tension, people did not let emotions get the upper hand. People spoke calmly, but resolutely. It has to be stressed

that the side representing society made a significant concession in that it agreed that the question of legalizing Solidarity should be included in a package of issues concerning political and economic reform. Previously, it had been stressed that the union would have to be legalized before Solidarity representatives would sit down at the "roundtable."

[Skorzynski] Have the authorities issued any guarantees to the effect that Solidarity would be legalized in some kind of form?

[Stelmachowski] No. It has to be said that so far the authorities have not made any promises about legalizing Solidarity. The question will of course be examined—it has even been discussed already—but always within the context of other issues. So, it will be the subject of quite complicated negotiations.

[Skorzynski] What is the union's position on establishing a National Accord Council?

[Stelmachowski] It is very likely that Solidarity will become involved in the structures that will emerge as a result of the "roundtable" talks. This is becoming a very definite possibility. This is true of the National Accord Council, although the conditions for joining it are still subject to negotiation. The council should prepare a plan for far-reaching reforms, political reforms, above all, which would, for example, concern the Sejm, the possible establishment of the office of president, and changes to the electoral code. It will not be possible to avoid key decisions concerning the economic reform, including the position of trade unions and questions relating to the elimination of the nomenklatura from economic life.

[Skorzynksi] I understand that the membership of the National Accord Council, the way in which it will be established, and its approach to decisionmaking will be discussed during the "roundtable" talks. What else will be discussed during the talks?

[Stelmachowski] In my opinion, they should be restricted to several key political decisions, such as the legalization of Solidarity and permitting various political association and clubs to operate. Perhaps, they will also deal with certain economic issues and some of the urgent social questions that have recently arisen, that is, problems concerning the countryside, agriculture, and mining. The "roundtable" should also examine the question of establishing a National Accord Council, which is to prepare a concrete plan for political, institutional, and economic reforms.

[Skorzynski] Why can the "roundtable" meeting not begin before the middle of November?

[Stelmachowski] People need to make appropriate preparations. Agreement has to be reached about the topics to be discussed and the number of working groups that there will be; each of them will discuss a different set of issues. We also have to reach agreement about the composition of these groups, and they also have to make preparations. Each side will propose a list of representatives for the various subjects. Altogether, the talks will involve well over 100 people. A body of this size has, of course, to establish an internal agenda. Three weeks is certainly not too much for all these preparations.

[Skorzynski] Will the people who took part in the 16 September meeting also be present at the "roundtable" session?

[Stelmachowski] I think that they will constitute the core of the working groups that will deal with union issues, but other people must be included in the discussion concerning other issues.

Whereas discussion of the union question will take the form of bilateral talks involving the equal representation of both sides, discussion on other issues, on, for example, political and institutional questions can assume more of the form of a "roundtable," as those taking part in it should represent all the main social forces, that is, various opposition groups. The bulk of the session's work will rest with the working groups. Of course, there will also be two plenary sessions, one at the beginning and one at the end. That is as much as I can say at this point.

[Skorzynski] So, the one thing I still have to do is to say that I hope you find the talks productive. Thank you very much for talking with me.

[Skorzynski] I think that we have found ourselves in a rather paradoxical situation. The authorities, judging by what their representatives have been saying, consider the main objective of the talks to be the preparation of general changes in Polish political and economic life, changes that extend to the present constitutional order. On the other hand, the side representing society is being rather more cautious with respect to all the talk of reform and is placing rather more emphasis on the need for smaller, but concrete moves that would immediately improve the condition of our public life. Thus, the timetable that it is advocating, the order of precedence for the issues that have to be dealt with, is as follows: trade union pluralism first, then social pluralism, that is, political pluralism, and a comprehensive reform of the state last. Why are there these differences?

[Stelmachowski] There is this clear difference, because what society wants above all is to acquire sovereignty and to have the opportunity to express its aspirations through legal channels. Currently, these channels are provided by representatives of more or less clearly defined social forces that operate in a kind of hazy sphere of illegality. It is obvious that they would like to be able to set out their position in some legal way.

[Skorzynski] So, why were "roundtable" talks agreed to, if society still has not acquired this feeling of sovereignty that you mentioned?

[Stelmachowski] I think that the final outcome of Friday's meeting did make sense in a profound way. After all, compromise means that the interests of each side are satisfied to some degree. If that was not the case, then the talks would simply have been broken off. So, it was an inevitable step. Now the bargaining will begin, and during it each of the sides will try to obtain what it wants most of all.

[Skorzynski] From the perspective of the side that represents society, what obstacles are there to compromise?

[Stelmachowski] This was set out in the Gdansk statement issued by the Solidarity National Executive Commission on 10 September. The main point being that Lech Walesa should be allowed to preserve the identity of the union while engaging talks. Allowing him to do this is something very far-reaching, because it represents a certain minimum that must be adhered to. This does not concern the union's organizational structures, which are matters that are open to discussion. It is obvious that there can be no talk of a straightforward return to the form that the union took in 1981, but what is clear is that the union must an independent organization. That is the minimum, and there can be no departures from it. So, the suggestion that Solidarity could be incorporated into the OPZZ movement is out of the question. Everybody surely realizes this by now.

Press on Strikes, Opposition, Trade Unions

AU1511152488 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 12 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Press Review"]

[Excerpts] [The Warsaw newspaper] ITD on 30 September carries the following statement by Stanislaw Ciosek, Politburo candidate member, Central Committee secretary, and PRON general secretary:

"It is now very important to transfer political disputes and conflicts from production plants to the parliamentary forum and to various organizations and associations. We are now saying to people: Create whatever you want to create, but leave production in peace. To which our partners reply: If you draw us out of production plants and deprive us of our basic weapons, that is, strikes, of which you are afraid, history will consign us after a time to a heap of garbage, because we will lose our roots in the firms. What guarantees do we have that this will not happen? they ask. We will discuss such guarantees at the roundtable. The guarantees and obligations of the sides should have the status of constitutional records. We are sincere in our intentions. Relations with the Catholic Church are similar. The priests say: We are helping you, but we are unable to help you insofar as to make it possible for you to destroy us. You have always tried to destroy us. That is a certain abbreviated theory, with which we cannot agree entirely. However, matters are very difficult and complicated and require mutual patience, tolerance, and understanding in view of our overriding goal—Poland.

KONFRONTACJE in its October issue carries an interview with Professor Dr Jan Malanowski, a sociologist of Warsaw University, by Jerzy Papuga. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Papuga] Can the Polish people afford to create a parliamentary opposition in the British mold?

[Malanowski] Yes they can, but perhaps not in the British mold. Let us not look for models across the sea. We can afford to create parliamentary opposition in the... Polish mold. I have in mind 1945-47, without the elements of terror, of course. There are two concepts of power: Giving people their freedom gradually so that they do not choke on it, but make proper use of it, without losing their own country. In this connection the government continues to issue warnings against external interference as was the case with Budapest in 1956 and Prague in 1968. The other concept, which the government does nothing to promote, but which is also our concept, involves a multisectoral economy and a multiparty people's democracy, which is an integral part of such economy. This concept represents our chance, because it does not envisage a counterrevolution, which would plunge Poland into an abyss like the abyss of partitions. This concept would bring us back to our roots. K. Popiel's Labor Party, the Polish Peasant Party (with an enormous electorate), the Peasant Party, the Polish Workers Party, and the Polish Socialist Party were in existence in 1945-47. Today we know that a monoparty produces more troubles than joys...."

TYGODNIK ZAMOJSKI on 21 October carries an interview with Jan Kulaj, chairman of the former rural Solidarity, by Jan Byra and Michal Kominski. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Reporters] Who supports you in your efforts to create a trade union of private farmers?

[Kulaj] It is superfluous to discuss this issue. If the government creates conditions for a trade union, we will find out how far people are committed to it and how far it is necessary to set it up. Actually the need is there, because farmers continue to associate themselves within the Catholic Church and in conspiratorial groups and have issued a kind of report or communique about the realization of the Rzeszow - Ustrzyki accord. Peasants are not as radically opposed to the government as the workers because of the nature of their calling. They have to continue to feed their hogs and cannot get offended with their cattle, because no one will give them money they can lose if they refuse to attend to their cattle." [passage omitted]

ILUSTROWANY KURIER CODZIENNY on 4 October carries an interview with Professor Dr Jan Janowski, Sejm deputy, chairman of the SD Committee of Krakow Voivodship, and rector of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, by Barbara Dybkowska. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Dybkowska] You were one of those deputies who in 1982 voted in the Sejm against the dissolution of trade unions. How do you see that decisions now, 6 years on?

[Janowski] I have not changed my view and I continue to regard the liquidation of trade unions as a political mistake. I am deeply convinced that pluralism, including trade union pluralism, will soon make a comeback in our country. The situation would have been better if the trade unions were only suspended at that time and if they resumed their activities when things became quiet again. Such a situation would have been better than the several years of stagnation and of activities by methods that were forcibly made unlawful. All this has created many deep divisions, and that is why a return to pluralism will be a difficult process. It is easy for me to say this, because I made my views on it public in the old days, but I realize that making a decision in those days was much more difficult than evaluating it now. [passage omitted]

Human Rights Body Set Up 'Several Months Ago'

LD1511162088 Warsaw PAP in English
2056 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 14—The promotion of human rights and freedoms and gurantees of these rights, the counteraction of their violation and limitation, increasing knowledge on this subject and cooperation with foreign and international organizations dealing with human rights and freedoms are the main objectives of the public committee for human rights in Poland set up several months ago.

At the time, the society was set up by a dozen or so people but now the list of founders includes over 60 names. An applicaton to register the committee, together with documents including the committee's statute, were tabled at the Warsaw city-hall today.

The founders of the committee decided that it would be a nation-wide association headquartered here.

Human Rights Association Requests Registration

LD1511110288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] A proposal has been presented at the Office of the Capital City Warsaw Social and Administrative Department requesting registration of the Social Committee for Human Rights in Poland and its statute, among the attached documents. the Committee's main aim is to advance human rights and freedoms and to guarantee these rights; to counteract abuses and restriction of them; to expand knowledge on this subject; and also to cooperate with foreign and international organizations, concerned with problems of human rights and freedom. It is a national association with headquarters in Warsaw.

Socio-Political Committee Adopts AIDS Program

LD0311101088 Warsaw PAP in English
2021 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—The government socio-political committee today discussed draft laws on municipal property and adopted a program of combating AIDS. Aleksander Kwasniewski presided over the debates.

The aim of the law on municipal property is to create the material groundwork for the expansion of local self-government and improve the economic efficiency of resources at the disposal of local authorities.

The bill foresees that municipal property be singled out from national property. People's councils of the basic level will be the basic link using municipal property. That is why this kind of property will be singled out in the first place in favour of municipal and rural people's councils. The draft law foresees a possibility of people's councils setting up inter-municipal unions with a view to implementing economic or social undertakings.

Due to the totally innovative character of the legal solutions indispensable is the correlation of the regulations contained in the law on communal property with expedient changes in the civil code, budgetary law and other laws.

A starting point of the discussion on the programme of arresting AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) were reports prepared by the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Industry as well as scientists engaged in this problem.

Up to now four deaths of AIDS carriers have been registered in Poland (the last on October 23rd, 1988). HIV antibodies were discovered in 88 people. However, it is estimated that there may be even several thousand AIDS carriers in Poland. What is worse during the recent months AIDS infections were registered among drug addicts which signifies a significant increase of the danger of the disease spreading.

This year over 1.6 million people were tested for the HIV virus. Blood donors are tested before each donation. The whole supply of blood used for medical purposes is safe.

The committee's members spoke out in favour of an earlier start up of a ministerial AIDS research programme, the acceleration of investments connected with AIDS prevention and the allocation of an appropriate amount of hard currencies for the purchase of indispensable medical equipment.

The Council of Ministers' socio-political committee heard a report prepared by the minister of national education on the situation in Polish higher schools, especially on military training, and the decisions undertaken in this matter.

Wilczek Views Current Economic Reform

AU1611121388 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Nov 88 p 2

[Burkhard Bischof report: "Warsaw Seeks Impetus for Economic Reform"]

[Text] Warsaw—The Warsaw Government is currently working at high pressure on two new laws that are intended to give a decisive impetus to the planned economic reform. They will be dealt with in the Polish parliament (Sejm) before the end of December. As the new industry minister, Mieczyslaw Wilczek, told Austrian journalists, the new law concerns entrepreneurial activities in Poland: State-owned, cooperative, and private enterprises will in the future receive equal treatment in tax matters and have equal access to credits.

In addition, the number of employees in private enterprises will in the future not be restricted by state directives, Wilczek said. The second law regulates foreign capital participation in Poland's economy.

Asked to what extent the private sector will be allowed to grow in the Polish economy, because this sector has so far been limited to a maximum 7 or 8 percent, Wilczek says: "If socialism in Poland has lived for decades with an agriculture that is 80 percent private, why should it not tolerate an economy that is 80 percent private?" He is, however, skeptical that the private sector will develop rapidly in the future, because during the past decades many Poles have forgotten how to work on a private economy basis.

Wilczek, who rose from being a private enterpreneur to the position of industry minister, does not believe that the planned economic reform could be blocked by the Communist Party. He says that there are clear decisions in favor of reform.

Wilczek also believes that the restoration of calm in the Polish society depends on visible progress in the improvement of the living standard much rather than on political developments. However, it is clear in this respect that political and economic reforms must go together, he says. As for the expansion of political freedoms, a lot is being done in Poland.

He says that one thing is clear about economic reform, however: "There can be no mass unemployment in Poland." But Wilczek does not at present see any such danger, because there are much more vacant posts than labor force.

In his interview with journalists, the industry minister once again defended the announced closing down of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard on 1 December, because, he said, this enterprise has yielded particularly poor results in the past years, and 70 percent of the people employed there have to work under unhealthy conditions.

Regarding the announcement made by workers leader Lech Walesa that the economic experts of the Solidarity trade union will submit a plan on the reorganization of the shipyard, Wilczek said: "I do not want to persuade anybody to invest money in a business that will definitely result in losses. If there had been an opportunity to reorganize the enterprise, we certainly would have used it."

PZPR Politburo 8 Nov Session Communique

AU1411155888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP headline: "Communique Following PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 8 November the PZPR Central Committee Politburo adopted proposals concerning party work stemming from the National Worker Aktiv Conference and the meeting of first secretaries of PZPR factory committees drawn from 208 large plants.

The conference was a representative workers forum. Workers comprised more than 90 percent of the participants—the majority were young people and half of them were not party members.

The speeches made by participants provided a comprehensive picture of workers views and assessments of today's most important economic, political, and social issues. They reflect the mood of the workers class.

Strong criticism was levelled at the country's economic situation and a significant degree of dissatisfaction with the results that changes have produced so far was voiced. This was the basis for support of the program for the consolidation of the economy and the directions of government activity.

The conference participants expressed approval of the idea of holding a "roundtable" discussion. It was stressed that in the opinion of the workers aktiv, there cannot be a compromise at the expense of reforms or bold decisions aimed at introducing order into the economy and providing it with the awaited rate of development. It was said that it is believed that at the present time one strong union organization that is independent of the administration and is open to all working people should operate in factories.

Using material from the "Ursus" conference and the meeting of factory committee first secretaries from 208 key plants, the Politburo formulated proposals for party

work. The basic objective of these proposals is to strengthen the workers class character of the party and to increase the influence of working people on political, economic, and public life.

These were some of the points that were agreed:

—The party will see to it that the workers class is strongly represented in the Sejm, people's councils, and the party's governing bodies, while taking steps to ensure that the people who become members of these bodies enjoy genuine authority and the respect of work forces;

—Party cells should step up efforts to increase worker participation in elected bodies in self-management, the trade unions, and social organizations;

—Comprehensive action—political, educational, and propaganda—should be taken to halt the decline in the number of young people from a workers class background who are studying or seeking college admission;

—Party organizations—with the help of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and the trade union movement—should initiate the creation of worker social, cultural, educational, and sports associations and worker debating clubs in the workplace, in residential areas with high concentrations of workers, and worker dormitories;

—Intensive work should be started on increasing party influence among highly skilled workers employed in modern branches of industry;

—During the political campaign leading up to the National Delegate Conference, problems pertaining to party work in worker communities should be dealt with and voivodship level worker aktiv conferences should be organized in line with possibilities and needs;

—Party committees at all levels are charged with reviewing the implementation of Politburo decisions on principles and methods for holding consultations within the party, and in workers class communities in particular.

The Politburo pointed out the need to cultivate interpersonal relations based on mutual respect, respect for human dignity, and high standards of collective life at the workplace, in public service institutions, and state administration offices, as well as the need for high occupational requirements and skills. An attitude of this kind on the part of administrative and supervisory cadres about workers should be a component of cadre appraisals. Systematic work aimed at informing and providing encouragement should be conducted with brigade leaders, foremen, and supervisors—people who organize the work performed by workers on a daily basis and influence workers attitudes and views. Attention was also drawn to the need to ensure that enterprise work forces are fully informed about plant performance, plant problems, and expansion prospects. The proposals stemming from the worker aktiv conference will be conveyed to Council of Ministers committees for appropriate use in the work of the state and economic administrations.

K. Cichecki, PZPR factory committee first secretary at the port of Szczecin-Swinoujscie and J. Turzynski, PZPR factory committee first secretary at the "Polkowice" mining plant, presented views on the Ursus conference and work force responses to the conference during the Politburo meeting.

The Politburo discussed the directions of preparations for the PZPR National Delegate Conference. It examined the ways and means of holding individual face-to-face talks, which, according to the party statute, should precede the conference. The aim of such talks should be to increase the sense of the community among party members as a political force that can change reality, remove negative elements from it, initiate reform processes, and change its own style of work at the same time. The appraisals, self-appraisals, and views on modifying party work and the work of one's own organizations, and suggestions stemming from them should serve to create new political facts that will strengthen the party's links with society and the community in which it operates. This should be aided by the rapid and more obvious promotion of people who are active, bold, and young.

The Politburo stated that the upcoming 10th plenum, which will focus on the changes taking place within the party, will mark an important stage in preparations for the national delegate conference.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the official visit to Poland paid by Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The first visit to Poland by a British prime minister was an important event. It took place in a good atmosphere, and it made it possible to throw into relief the ties linking the two countries, especially those going back to a period of the common struggle against Hitler's Germany. It also contributed to the fostering of a beneficial climate for bilateral cooperation and opened up new opportunities for the development of relations between Poland and Great Britain, which is something to which both sides attach great importance.

The visit, which took place at a time when the climate in international relations is improving, made it possible to hold an extensive and constructive exchange of views. Both sides expressed support for the development of cooperation in creating international agreement and the expansion of East-West relations. During the talks, much time was devoted to the need to solve Europe's problems and to create conditions for common action in the face of threats and challenges that are common to the entire continent.

During the visit the British prime minister became acquainted first hand with the situation in Poland and the profound sociopolitical changes that are currently taking place and with the course of and problems connected with the building of national accord, as well as with the reform process and the consolidation of the economy.

The Politburo stressed that it sees Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to Poland as being an expression of a mutual desire to deepen political dialogue and expand bilateral cooperation in all areas for the good of both countries and for the benefit of peaceful coexistence in Europe and the rest of the world.

Episcopate Issues Statement on Current Situation

LD1511181988 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw—The Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland issued the following statement in connection with the current situation in Poland:

Polish bishops have stressed many times in their public statements, especially in recent years, that the social, economic, and political situation in our country, as it affects the working and living conditions of society as a whole, are the subject of their concern, as well as the state of the country, which is the common good of all Poles. The bishops are the church's shepherds, as well as sons of the Polish nation. Therefore, the good of Poland cannot be a matter of indifference for them. Our country, which regained its independence 70 years ago, has been shaken with social unrest many times since the end of World War II. History unequivocally teaches us that the ruling political grouping is not able to solve burning Polish issues without the wide participation of the society. Hence the necessity of deep sociopolitical and economic reforms. They must fit within the moral order that insures respect for the rights of the individual, and family, and entire social groups. In April, May, August, and September this year—we read in the communique of the Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland—a wave of strikes passed through Poland, showing the discontent of the working people with both the economic condition of Poland and the way the country is run. After the August strikes, the initiative for wide political openness connected with the idea of round-table deliberations aroused great hopes. Steps taken to insure internal peace met with the support of wide social groups and that of the church, as well, proof of which is, among other things, the communique from the 230th plenary conference of the Episcopate, which was held 5-6 October 1988. At that time the bishops expressed their conviction that workers' rights, especially those of workers and farmers, to the trade unions befitting them and in accordance with their own choice, will be guaranteed. furthermore, it was stated that an agreement with regard to basic values should constitute a foundation of the principal reform of the state, its structure, and of the national economy. The possible chance of a prompt start to the round-table talks between representatives of the public and state authorities has met with difficulties in recent weeks. The propaganda campaign against social pluralism, particularly trade union pluralism, which we have witnessed did not create a favorable climate for these talks.

The failure to implement the agreement concerning the ending of repression with regard to participants in this year's strikes, particularly in Silesia, insofar as reinstating them at work is concerned, ought to be assessed in a similar way. This failure undermines the credibility of the state authorities and the authority of people of the church, in relation to whom the nonapplication of personal and professional repression was pledged. Encroachment into the sphere of purely economic affairs is not a matter for the church, we read in the communique, but this sphere cannot be free of moral assessments. The government's decision to close the Gdansk shipyard also must be looked at from this point of view. It constitutes a political act that is not conducive to the idea of agreement. It is worth referring here to the Constitution of the Second Vatican Council, where we read among other things, that taking into account the tasks of owners, private employers, directors, workers, while at the same time not hindering the unity necessary for running the whole, as well as the active participation of everyone in caring for the enterprise ought to be supported in properly thought-out ways. However, since it is often the case that economic and social matters on which the future fate of workers and their children depends are not decided upon in the enterprise itself, but above it, in institutions of a higher order, the workers should have a voice themselves or through their own freely elected representatives in this decision-making process. End of quote from the Constitution.

The government's decision did not take into account such a course of behavior, we read on in the Episcopate Secretariat's communique. The shipyard is an enterprise in which for years the primacy [podmiotowosc) of the workers and of society, and solidarity of action in the face of growing crisis have been fought for. The government's decision is an example of its nonrecognition of this primacy. It has also led to a delay in the roundtable talks and to the blocking of the agreement among Poles, in the face of which various dangers are taking shape. The church calls upon the state authorities to the parallel implementation of economic and political reforms, so as to encourage the working world to participate in their implementation. The 70th independence anniversary ought to be a call to unity for all Poles. For this reason, further talks and the avoidance of activities hindering a dialogue with society are imperative.

We have relayed the full text of a statement by the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat, dated 12 November this year.

BBC Coverage of Thatcher Visit Criticized

PM1511085888 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 3 Nov 88 p 4

[F. Brodzik commentary: "Tamperings, Variations on a Theme, and Little Lies"]

[Text] Anyone listening to the BBC Polish language program last Tuesday at 1230 hours—and I mean listening carefully, not just lending half an ear—was given new reasons to wonder.

Already at the start of the first news bulletin, and later in its extended edition, it was announced that the visit of the British prime minister to Poland would be discussed at length in the program (and here I quote) "in the context of the Polish authorities' decision to close down the Gdansk shipyard" as an enterprise.

In the context of such a program, even an only moderately aware person is entitled to ask whether the Gdansk shipyard is not, by any chance, British property. For if it is, then Rakowski's government has taken the liberty to play a highly inappropriate joke on the lady prime minister. Beside being a politician, the lady prime minister is also a woman and it is highly inappropriate to insult a woman that way! And to make matters worse, it is an insult which strikes directly at British interests, that is, the interests of British property. As if our Polish premier did not know how sensitive the British are when it comes to these questions!

And if the enterprise in question is not British property, then... and that is precisely the point: Then our moderately aware person is entitled to ask what it is all about. Where is the connection between a visit paid by a prime minister of one country to another country and a specific, domestic economic decision made by the government of that other country?

If we follow the reasoning adopted by the authors and editors of the program, we can easily conclude that we should ask permission from the BBC, Radio Free Europe, or other centers of that kind and their principals before reaching any specific decisions at all. Perhaps it is even forbidden to open or close a village cooperative store or a general consumers' cooperative store without their consent? For it was said in the program (in the item entitled "Searchlight Over the World") that "in the context of the existing situation" Mrs Thatcher should "revise" her attitude to present-day Poland if that attitude was favorable to begin with....

Later on in "Searchlight Over the World" there followed a review of press comments from British, French, and West German (rightwing, of course) papers. The review was tailored to match the "context" and to tally with Mr Walesa's declaration that the closing of the Gdansk shipyard enterprise was "a political provocation on Rakowski's part." I do not know if Mr Walesa is still capable of surprising anyone. Personally it would not astound me if over the next few days, or in fact over any other length of time, we were to hear him declare that: He will call a general strike in defense of unprofitable industrial giants under the threat of closure; he does not see the point in keeping them going; he is all for compromise and conciliation; that he considers all conciliation fictitious because there must be confrontation; and so on, and so forth.

I would not even register any surprise were he to reach the heights of erudition and quote alternately from John Paul II and Lev Trotskiy, or, on other occasions, from the infamous "Little Red Book."

However, the program in question did not stop at tampering with quotations. Ms Irena Wysocka, a supposed eminent BBC economist, went on to state authoritatively that during the current year both the Polish press and official announcements had repeatedly declared all our shipyards unprofitable but conceded that the Gdansk enterprise was among the comparatively more robust shipyards, and the fact that it was, nevertheless, none other but the Gdansk shipyard that was due to be axed was the very essence of the provocation, apart from which the decision was completely unexpected....

It is difficult to enter into polemics with Ms Wysocka. Either the BBC archives have been depleted or she failed to use press materials referring to Polish affairs and that is why she is talking such nonsense. After all, the poor economic condition of the Gdansk shipyard as compared to our other yards has been discussed repeatedly. But I will dispel any doubts on our readers' part. I know that the BBC commands impressive archive collections which are extremely well organized and easy to use (I had the opportunity of visiting the BBC a dozen or so years ago and I can testify that its materials are complete and the system for their retrieval and use is near perfect—and surely that state of affairs cannot have changed for the worse since then). Therefore the lady economist has simply told conscious and intentional lies, counting on her Polish listeners' short memories or lack of information.

The BBC would do well to act with greater dignity!

Hungarian Army Delegation Visits

Arrives 8 Nov

AU1111130588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 88 p 2

[PAP report: "The Visit of the Head of the Main Political Administration of the Hungarian People's Army"]

[Text] A delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Hungarian People's Army, headed by Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, deputy minister of defense and

head of the Main Political Administration of the Hungarian People's Army, arrived in Poland on 8 November at the invitation of Army General Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

During the visit, the sides will exchange experience and discuss current issues of party-political work in the allied armed forces.

Delegation Concludes Visit 11 Nov

LD1211134788 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 11—A delegation of the Main Political Board of the Hungarian People's Army led by the board's head and the country's Vice-Minister of Defence Gen. Istvan Horvath ended their visit to Poland today.

The delegation was received by PUWP [PZPR] CC Political Bureau member and Poland's Minister of Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki.

While in Poland, the Hungarian guests paid visits to the Navy and the air forces, and met with representatives of the political authorities of the Gdansk Voivodship.

On the last day of the visit Gen. Horvath held a press conference at which he spoke about the socio-political and economic situation in Hungary and the participation of the Army in the changes which are under way in that country.

Hungary's Horvath on Military Service

LD1311141188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 13 Nov 88

[Text] At the invitation of General Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Board, a delegation of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Board headed by Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, deputy defense minister and head of the Main Administration Board, has been staying in Poland.

At the end of the visit Lt Gen Horvath held a news conference with military and civilian press, radio, and television journalists. The head of the Main Political Board spoke very openly about the present sociopolitical situation in Hungary. Naturally there was also no lack of questions concerning military service, including that of students. Here is what Lt Gen Istvan Horvath had to say on this:

[Begin Horvath recording in Hungarian, with superimposed Polish translation] In Hungary each student, each candidate for higher education, for university, performs military service lasting 18 months, having passed the entrance exam to the college. After passing the exam we send him to the Army, to military service for 11 months. He leaves the Army, finishes his college, and returns to the ranks of the Army for another 6 months. [end recording]

Leaders' Public Appearances for 12-18 Oct

AU2110110088 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 13 through 19 October reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

First Secretary W. Jaruzelski; Premier M. Rakowski; Politburo Member F. Siwicki; Politburo Member A. Miodowicz; and Politburo Candidate Member J. Kubasiewicz attended a Warsaw function to honor the 45th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces on 12 October. (13 Oct pp 1, 2)

Politburo Member J. Baryla; Z. Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; and Central Committee Secretary K. Cypryniak laid a wreath at the Soviet Soldiers' Mausoleum in Warsaw on 12 October. (13 Oct p 2)

First Secretary W. Jaruzelski received a delegation of the Nowodworski secondary school in Krakow on 13 October; (14 Oct p 2) on 14 October he received Ambassador Konarski, who represents Poland at the CSCE talks in Vienna. (15 - 16 Oct p 2)

Premier M. Rakowski received Heinz Fischer, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist party, on 14 October. (15 - 16 Oct p 2)

Politburo Member K. Barcikowski received Bronislaw Wilczek, Polish ambassador to Nicaragua, on 13 October; (14 Oct p 2) on 14 October he arrived in Rome to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the pontificate of John Paul II. (15 - 16 Oct p 9)

J. Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Heinz Fischer, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, on 13 October. (14 Oct p 2)

J. Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received new Cuban Ambassador Isabel Allende Karam. (18 Oct p 2)

Politburo Candidate Member J. Kubasiewicz attended the inauguration of the new academic year in the Internal Affairs Academy; (15 - 16 Oct p 2) on 17 October he attended a local party meeting at Wola in Warsaw. (18 Oct p 2)

Z. Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, received Isabel Allende Karam, Cuban ambassador to Poland, on 13 October; (14 Oct p 2) on 13 October, he received Harry Reimann, head of the GDR Institute of Socialist Economic Management and Social Agricultural Development. (14 Oct p 2)

Politburo Member T. Porebski received Heinz Fischer, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist party, on 13 October. (14 Oct p 2)

Politburo Member General F. Siwicki is attending the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers. (18 Oct p 6)

Politburo Member Z. Stepien attended the Czestochowa meeting in honor of National Education Day on 14 October. (15 -p 16 Oct p 11)

Central Committee Secretary A. Wasilewski received leaders and party aktivs of publishing companies on 14 October to discuss the sociopolitical situation. (15 - 16 Oct p 2)

Economic Session With U.S. Opens in New York

AU1011205788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 10 Nov 88

["Session of Romanian-U.S. Economic Council"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] New York, AGERPRES, 10/11/1988— On November 10, the proceedings of the 15th session of the Romanian-American Economic Council started in New York.

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a message to the participants in the session of the Romanian-American Economic Council.

The proceedings of the 15th session of council are attended, for Romania, by representatives of foreign trade enterprises, of manufacturing central departments and enterprises, by members of Romania's Chamber of Commerce.

The proceedings are attended, for the U.S.A. by representatives of companies, of financial circles, which develop business relations with Romania.

During the session of the council representatives of the Romanian enterprises and of the American companies examine the possibilities to develop the collaboration between Romania and the U.S.A. Analysis is also made of the ways of further expanding the economic relations by developing the cooperation in production and the technical scientific collaboration, as well as of the measures to stimulate the goods exchange.

Manescu Meets UK's Howe, Officials in London

AU1111204588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] London AGERPRES, 11/11/1988—Manea Manescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, who attended a meeting organized by the Interaction Council, met with the secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, Geoffrey Howe. During the talks reference was made to aspects of the bilateral relations, as well as to some international questions.

Manea Manescu also had an interview with the secretary of state for trade, Alan Clark, with whom he examined the possibilities to expand the economic relations, the actions of cooperation in production in particular, on third markets included.

During his call at the House of Commons, he held talks with a group of parliamentarians when reference was made to questions of mutual interest regarding the development of the relations between Romania and Great Britain.

Statement on Algiers Palestinian Meeting

AU1511213488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2116 GMT 15 Nov 88

["In Connection With the Decisions Adopted by the Palestinian National Council During Its Algiers Session"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 15/11/1988—Public opinion in Romania learned with keen interest of the decisions the Palestinian National Council adopted during its Algiers session and welcomes the wish, expressed in the political declaration, to work for a political settlement of Middle East issues, in the spirit and on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council.

We consider that the calling of an international conference, under UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO—the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—as well as Israel and the Security Council permanent members is all the more necessary in the newly created conditions. Like conference is the only way conducive to a lasting and just solution to the questions in the Middle East, apt to put an end to the occupation of the Arab territories after the 1967 war and to secure the Palestinian people's self-determination and its right to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The Romanian people expresses the belief that all efforts will be further made to settle issues by political means, through negotiations and establish peace in the Middle East, the soonest possible, in the interest of the peoples in that area, of detente, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

Joint Communique on Dascalescu Visit to Syria

AU1411185188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 88 p 5

["Joint Press Communique on the Official Visit Paid by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, to the Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic between 7 and 9 November 1988, at the invitation of that country's Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

During the visit, the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania was received by the general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Syria and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the Romanian prime minister extended warm and friendly

greetings and wishes for personal health and progress to President Hafiz al-Asad as well as wishes for the friendly Syrian people's further progress and prosperity.

President Hafiz al-Asad warmly thanked the Romanian prime minister for the message and wishes received and in turn asked him to convey Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm and friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Romanian people's progress and well-being.

During the official talks between the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania and the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides highly valued the decisive contribution of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Syria and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and of other understandings reached at high level for developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples in all spheres of activity. The prime ministers of the two countries made a thorough examination of the current stage and development prospects of bilateral ties and paid particular attention to economic cooperation issues. They pointed out with satisfaction the results obtained in mutually advantageous trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the Syrian prime minister agreed upon new practical steps to speed up the implementation of decisions and understandings reached at high level, with a view to further developing the Romanian-Syrian cooperation, particularly in the sphere of increased economic cooperation and trade exchanges. By joint agreement, the sides adopted concrete measures on launching new cooperation ventures, in accordance with the development plans of the national economies of the two countries, and on completing the technical and financial aspects of projects and operations carried out by Romanian enterprises in Syria.

In this respect, the sides agreed that in the forthcoming period, the ministries, the economic organizations and enterprises, and the trade companies of the two countries should intensify their contacts, surveys, and negotiations in order to identify and implement new cooperation ventures, particularly in machine building, electric power, agriculture, science, technology, and other fields of joint interest.

The main results of the current talks and of the measures agreed upon for the development and expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchanges were included in a protocol signed by the two prime ministers at the end of the visit.

They reiterated the determination of the two governments to strengthen the role of the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in developing the comprehensive Romanian-Syrian cooperation and in initiating concrete actions to better utilize the economic potential of the two countries, to diversify economic exchanges, and to promote new ways and forms of cooperation, which will turn out to be more active and efficient in the activity of supervising and fully implementing the agreements reached at high level.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the Syrian prime minister positively assessed the results of cooperation in science, culture, and education and expressed the desire to further expand and enrich bilateral relations in these fields, as an important contribution to greater friendship and a better knowledge of the history, civilization, and achievements of the Romanian and Syrian peoples.

They also pointed out that the further development of economic, scientific-technical, and other cooperation between Romania and Syria is in the interest of both countries and peoples.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic held a useful exchange of views on certain major international problems, emphasizing that the evolution of events has fully confirmed the validity of the assessments and positions included in the political documents signed or adopted during various Romanian-Syrian summit meetings in Bucharest and Damascus.

The two prime ministers emphasized the importance of the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting with appropriate documents that can make a contribution to promoting disarmament, developing comprehensive cooperation among states, and strengthening trust, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides paid particular attention to the tense situation in the Middle East and stressed that an overall just and lasting peace in that area can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including from Arab Jerusalem, and through the reestablishment of the Palestinian people's national rights, in accordance with UN resolutions.

The sides called for further international efforts aimed at solving the Middle East situation and spoke out for convening a UN-sponsored conference in this respect, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO and the Security Council permanent members.

The two prime ministers stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at solving the problems of underdevelopment and the extremely high foreign debt of the developing countries, and to establish a new international economic order based on equity and equality among states.

The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania and the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic expressed full satisfaction with the fruitful results of their talks and predicted that these talks will contribute to further strengthening and expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended to him and invited Majmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, to pay an official visit to the SR of Romania.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be convened through diplomatic channels.

Economic Development Results Detailed

AU1411211288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Intensive Development of the Romanian Economy"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 14/11/1988—The strategy of intensive development is an objective, law-like process at the current stage of development of the Romanian economy. It is based on what has already been achieved in point of Romania's economic and social development over the years of socialist construction and particularly after 1965, its target being to help further increasing the economy dynamically and to provide a balance among branches and sectors, new relations and proportions to set forth the qualitative, intensive factors of development, writes Nicolae Ionescu, director general of the Central Statistical Board, in an article carried by ERA SOCIALISTA, issue 21.

This strategy of ample prospects has reevaluated the proportions to be provided to the consumption fund and the development one, a passage being made to endorsing and maintaining a carefully proportioned level of the rate of accumulation, as an essential premise for the soonest eradication of the lag inherited from the past. Thus, while over the first three five-year plan intervals the share of accumulation represented 17 to 25.5 percent of the national income, after 1965 it has amounted to approximately one third, providing for ample investment, and as a consequence for a sharp rise in the fixed assets of the national economy. Over the 1966-1987 interval the total volume of investment amounted to 3,450 billion lei, which made a decisive contribution to boosting some 20 times the national wealth as compared to 1945, its volume standing at nearly five trillion lei today.

The materialization of this vast investment programme resulted in linking to the productive circuit some 8,500 main industrial and agricultural and other productive units. Setting out from this the number of jobs went up by almost 3.5 million on 1965, the employed personnel in 1000 inhabitants growing from 226 in 1965 to the current 339.

The present intensive development asks that a carefully proportioned rate of accumulation, of about 30 percent, be maintained, which provides for a widening of the base for the growth of the material production, for improving the national income and welfare in general. This development also requires a powerful development of labour productivity in all the domains.

Over 1966-1987 labour productivity has grown at a 5.9 percent annual rate in the industry, the leading branch of the national economy, making with every new five-year interval a greater contribution to enhancing production. Thus, while over the 1971-1975 interval greater labour productivity accounted for 55 percent of the rise in the industrial output, over the 1976-1980 interval the share went up to 75 percent and again over the 1981-1985 interval some 90 percent of the rise in the industrial output is the outcome of greater labour productivity. As a result of these changes, starting with the 1971-1975 interval the national income went ahead of the social product, a 7.4 percent annual growth rate of the national income being achieved over the 1971-1987 interval, compared with just 6.7 percent in the case of the social product.

For all these achievements, in certain sectors Romania's labour productivity continues to stand lower than that of the economically developed countries. In the work to boost labour productivity faster and double it in 1990 as to 1980, first stand the measures for a wide promotion of technological and scientific progress. Over 1981-1987 research and technological development have contributed to creating and serially producing almost 22,000 types of new and updated machines, equipment and installations boasting superior features, and some 7,300 materials and consumer goods. This provided a high standard of output renewal, the share of new or updated products representing almost 47 percent of the marketable output of the processing industrial branches over he 1981-1985 interval, and about 36 percent in the first two years of the current five-year plan period.

An important contribution has been made by research and the technological development to expanding and consolidating the domestic base of raw materials and energy, to implementing the goals set in the special programmes for the development of the peak branches, particularly the aerospace industry, the polymer and fine synthesis chemistry, the electrotechnology, electronics, microelectronics, etc.

The 1981-1985 interval and the first half of the 1986-1990 one have rightly been considered to be important for the passage to the intensive-type production.

Within the factors defining the process of intensive economic development a special role is incumbent on diminishing production costs, particularly those of materials, since in Romania material spending represents 60 percent of the social product, compared to approximately 50 percent in certain economically developed countries. As a result of measures taken to improve the economic structures, particularly in the industry, and to capitalize better the raw materials and turn out products of a high economic value, incorporating in the main modern, quality technological thinking, the current five-year interval is characterized by a greater contribution to be made by economic growth with less labour. Plans stipulate greater capitalization of the raw and subsidiary materials, fuels and energy by 30-32 percent in 1990 compared to 1985, as well as a 20 percent drop in the consumption of energy per unit of national income in 1990, compared to 1985. At the same time, through intensified recovery and recycling of materials, more than one domain is to meet 50 percent, sometimes even more, of their needs in point of raw materials. All these will show, according to the provisions, in a 146.2 lei drop in the spending per one thousand lei worth of industrial marketable production in 1990 compared to 1985, 30.4 lei in construction-assembly, 229.3 lei in the state-owned agriculture, and 42.2 lei in 1000 lei worth of brute incomes in transports.

Another main coordinate of the intensive development is rising the technological and quality standard of production so that the Romanian products may be competitive against the best of the kind in the world, and meet both the domestic needs and those of foreign partners. According to plan provisions, over the current five-year interval as much as 46 percent of the marketable production turned out by the industrial processing branches will be new or updated.

USSR Defense Minister Yazov Continues Visit

Yazov Tours Air Force Institute

LD1511144588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG)—USSR Defense Minister General Dmitriy Yazov, together with his host Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic and his deputy Vice Admiral Stane Brovet, visited the Air Force and technical institute in Zarkovo today. The hosts informed the guests about the development and results which this Armed Forces' scientific-research institution has been achieving.

During the walk around the premises of the institute, Gen Yazov and members of the delegation viewed a trisonic tunnel for aerodynamic research in aircraft, rockets, bombs, and ballistic missile models. They also were acquainted with the institute's information system in which information and programs are contained about aerodynamics, electrohydraulics, and other systems.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD1511152588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG)—Today Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received General Dmitriy Yazov, Soviet defense minister, who is in our country on an official visit to the SFRY Armed Forces. In the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the successful and stable development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, to which the recent visit to Yugoslavia by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev made a significant contribution . The conviction was also expressed that this visit by the USSR defense minister would contribute to the further advancement of interarmy, and particularly military-economic, cooperation between the two countries, which is an important component of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Raif Dizdarevic spoke about changes in the economic and political system and in the LC of Yugoslavia, and of efforts made to overcome economic and other difficulties. The talks were attended by Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense; Vice Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and Col Gen Zarko Vujasinovic, chief of the military cabinet of the SFRY Presidency. Those on the Soviet side were Army Generals Aleksey Lizichev and Vitaliy Shabanov, Lieutenant Colonel Anatoliy Larin, and USSR Ambassador to Belgrade Viktor Maltsev.

Holds Talks With Mikulic

LD1511191688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG)—Today Branko Mikulic, FEC president, received Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR defense minister, who is on an official visit to our country. Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, took part in the talks.

The FEC president and the Soviet defense minister stated that overall relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR are developing well. They stressed that this year's visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Yugoslavia had made a significant contribution to bilateral relations. Reference was also made to the need to resolve the problem of Yugoslavia's surplus in economic cooperation with the USSR but without reducing the volume of cooperation.

Mikulic and Yazov noted that military-economic cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully and that good prospects exist for advancing and expanding it. In the talks reference was also made to some international issues.

The Soviet defense minister informed the FEC president about the disarmament negotiations which the USSR is conducting with the United States. Branko Mikulic expressed satisfaction with the fact that the process of negotiations between two great powers is continuing and that there is determination on both sides to extend the scope of negotiations to cover other types of weapons. At the same time he pointed out the need for other countries to be included in talks on the most important issues of international peace and security as the sole way of safeguarding detente as a universal and lasting process.

Visits Split Naval Training Center

LD1511200088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Split, 15 Nov (TANJUG)—Within the framework of its official and friendly visit to our country and the SFRY Armed Forces, the USSR Armed Forces delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Dmitriy Yazov has arrived in Split. It visited the ships of the fleet and the Marshal Tito Naval Training Center.

The guests were welcomed at Split airport by Vice Admiral Bozidar Grubisic, commander of the naval district.

After touring and inspecting our most modern ships built in Yugoslav shipyards as well as well-equipped laboratories and classrooms at the Marshal Tito Naval Training Center, Rear Admiral Dragoljub Bocinov, the center's commander, presented Army Gen Dmitriy Yazov a plaque from the naval training center.

The delegation of the USSR Armed Forces has also toured the cultural and historical sites of the town of Split—the Diocletian Palace and the Mestrovic Gallery.

Stanovnik Visit to Washington Detailed
AU1011133288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 88 p 11

[Dragoljub Milanovic commentary reprinted from POLITIKA EKSPRES: "Private Visit, Official Assessments"; date not given]

[Text] Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, spent the 1st days of November, as foreign agencies and newspapers reported, on a private visit to the United States, for he wished to see his son in Philadelphia. However, this visit received an unusually large amount of publicity. The prominent guest from Yugoslavia was received in Washington by Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior State Department officials. He spoke on the morning of 2 November at the National Press Club in the capital city of the United States and in the evening at the Hilton Hotel to 300 members and guests of the World Affairs Council in Washington.

Stanovnik's private visit received exceptional publicity in the U.S. and world media mainly because of what this private visitor said in the aforementioned talks....

In Stanovnik's opinion, the way out of the crisis is to be found in full respect for human rights, free private enterprise, and the democratization of political life. Last month Yugoslav leaders prevented a civil war, and the country is now faced with the possibility of introducing wider democracy, as well as painstaking economic reforms, said the president of one of the six Yugoslav republics.

"You would have asked 2 weeks ago: When will civil war break out?" Stanovnik told U.S. journalists, adding that the country has now embarked on the road to democracy and the restructuring of the economy.

Agencies cited further that Stanovnik, "a long-serving official of the ruling LCY and a contemporary of the late Marshal Tito, the founder of modern Yugoslavia," had stressed that the party should not be involved in either the state or republican administration. The party should surrender administration of the state to responsible people who have been elected by the people and should instead be concerned with ideological matters.

However, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that Stanovnik had admitted that "the demonstrations which had been fueled by inflation and Serbian nationalism and which had threatened to end in civil war had led him and leaders of the other republics to act through the federal party on questions which normally should be solved by the republican authorities." The possibility of ethnic unrest breaking out in Bosnia, "an unstable community of Muslims and Christians, prompted him to join with the leaders of Montenegro and other members of the Central Committee to tell Serbia: Please do not cross this line."

AFP reports that Stanovnik admitted that there were "disputes" with the chief of the Serbian Communist Party, Slobodan Milosevic, over his concept of democracy. "I was not pleased," states Stanovnik, "with the way in which he (Milosevic) purged his Central Committee and the press in his republic." This agency reports that the Slovene official "said that during the replacement of the leadership in Vojvodina and the events in Montenegro, he feared that the Republic of Bosnia, which is exceptionally heterogeneous, would also be destabilized, which could have led to the brink of civil war." It said that Stanovnik openly expressed his concern about this.

"At the 17th session of the Central Committee, Slobodan Milosevic's closest collaborator Dusan Ckrebic did not receive a vote of confidence after a secret ballot, which means that the whole of Yugoslavia thought the way I did," AFP quotes Stanovnik further, citing that this dealt a blow to the controversial head of the Serbian Communist Party.

Janez Stanovnik said much more of this in Washington....

World newspapers reported that Stanovnik admits that as head of the Slovene state he joined with the leaders of Montenegro and others in the Central Committee to tell the Serbs "do not cross this line." He boasts that the whole of Yugoslavia took a stand identical to his against the Serbian leadership because a secret ballot at the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee deprived Dusan Ckrebic of a vote of confidence, which is again a crude violation of truth and reason. Almost half the members of the LCY Central Committee voted for Ckrebic, so that no one can in any way talk about "the whole of Yugoslavia."

After these admissions and boasts by Stanovnik, does Dr Vasil Tupurkovski need to present any more arguments at all for his scathing claim at the end of the 17th plenum that one republic had lost and an unprincipled coalition had won?

There is no doubt that Janez Stanovnik's private-official declaration in Washington could have far-reaching unfavorable consequences for Yugoslavia in the world and especially for the further development of relations in the country....

Perhaps the top party leadership of the country could also deal with these and similar visits which some of our senior leaders, like Stanovnik and Vrhovec, who were

received by Shultz and Reagan, have made at the invitation of U.S. and Western statesmen. Is Stanovnik, for example, not privately asking for some kind of official support and help for his and others' coalitions?

Finally, how will Vidoje Zarkovic, Miljan Radovic, Radovan Radonjic, and Marko Orlandic explain to their Montenegrin people whether they really sought and got the help of Janez Stanovnik and others in order to tell the Serbian people what they should do and how far they should go?

And—why? What have the Serbian people done wrong?

Would Dr Stipe Suvar, the current president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, be able to try to explain this to Yugoslav Communists and especially Serbian Communists? Of course he could, if what Stanovnik said in Washington is true. If it is not, then he should also say so because this is no longer a question of ordinary chatter but, considering who expressed this and where, it is a question of more than serious and dangerous errors.

Mikulic Replies to Press Accusations

LD1511223488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Sarajevo, Nov. 15 (TANJUG)—In a letter published in the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE today, Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic replied to accusations of late presented in some newspapers in his native Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Premier Mikulic replied to an article published in the Sarajevo weekly as on November 4, in which he was criticized for having had advocated in the economy and politics for the past twenty years stands running counter to the market economy, which he was now wholeheartedly urging. Mikulic commented also on an article recently published in the youth weekly NASI DANI, which urged that all officials publicly criticized for past errors be dismissed. The weekly had specified that Bosnia-Hercegovina politicians should be dismissed not only for what they had done but also for what they had failed to do.

Premier Mikulic, whose government has for the past two and a half years been wedged between measures necessitated by a shift to a market economy and their immediate adverse effect on the largest section of the population, provided in the letter to OSLOBODJENJE a detailed review of his political and economic outlooks in the past twenty years.

The Yugoslav federal premier, who held high posts in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the 1966-1978 and 1982-1984 periods, presented in the letter a series of figures about the republic's successful development in the former period. Mikulic admitted that errors, oversights and wrong moves had been made in the illustration offered the Agrokomerc financial scandal, involving nearly one billion dollars worth of uncovered promissory notes. He conceded also errors in the personnel policy, cases of bureaucratic arbitrariness, abuse of office and undemocratic behaviour.

Mikulic, however, dismissed attempts at presenting the overall development of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in an entirely negative light. He urged that the hitherto policy in Bosnia-Hercegovina and how it was conducted be evaluated in democratic discussions in the presence of those who are taken to task. He also urged that the responsibility of the individual officials be determined on the basis of arguments.

Noting that the names of seven members of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee were on the list of the officials taken to task in public, Premier Mikulic said that what was involved was a planned political campaign, aimed at discrediting and disqualifying individuals by means of foul play.

Replying to accusations concerning privileges and the unjustified acquisition of wealth, addressed also on his account, the Yugoslav premier said he had only one house, and not two, in the Adriatic resort of Neum and specified that it was in his wife's name. Mikulic denied having a hunting lodge in Koprivnica and recalled that he had several years ago turned down moving into a luxurious residence in the center of Sarajevo, built for him with state funds. The residence was subsequently sold to a foreign embassy, whose consulate it now houses.

LCY Presidium Issues Statement on Reforms

AU1511193688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium holds a firm view that the economic reform must be introduced next year and that there should be no vacillations in this respect, the statement issued at today's session stresses. The Presidium discussed the draft of the Central Committee's conclusions on the tasks of the LCY in carrying out the economic reform and the basic policy of restructuring Yugoslavia's economy in accordance with preparations for the 19th LCY Central Committee plenum. It was stressed that the reform is accompanied by a very grave economic and political situation, which is why it is necessary to undertake concrete measures of the current economic policy in order to check high inflation, ensure a rise in production and exports, enhance the material base of associated labor, and synchronize the standard of living with material capabilities.

LCY Presidency Encourages Economic Reform

LD1611044588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0055 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 15 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav party leadership said today that economic reform must be resolutely implemented from the very beginning of 1989.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency emphasised that there must be no wavering because reform is a fundamental precondition for surmounting the economic crisis and creating prospects for the country's development.

Recalling that Yugoslavia is entering upon reform burdened with a grave economic and political situation, the Presidency said that urgent concrete economic measures must be taken to curb 230 per cent inflation, ensure growth of production and exports and strengthen the material base of labour.

The party leadership is of the opinion that in future the structure of the Yugoslav economy must be built on market criteria, the acceptance of modern scientific, technical and technological achievements, on economic linkage and the integration of enterprises as autonomous economic subjects.

The Presidency warned that there must be an end to lingering dilemmas about property relations, the distribution of income and profits, the accounting and tax systems and other "obstacles to and blockages of reform," including a "still strong dogmatic consciousness within the LCY and society in general."

Implementation of economic reform will be on the agenda of the next, 19th LCY plenum scheduled for the beginning of December.

Novi Sad Body Elects New President, Secretary

LD1611091988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 Nov (TANJUG)—Tonight Bogdan Rajkov was elected to the post of president of the Novi Sad LC City Committee Presidium, and Bogoljub Savin was elected to the post of secretary of the same body. There were two nominees on the list for each of the posts: Bogdan Rajkov and Zarko Putnik were candidates for president, and Bogoljub Savin and Ljiljana Petrovic were candidates for secretary.

In the balloting at the first session of the city LC Committee Presidium, which took place shortly after the plenary session of the city committee was closed, Rajkov won 11 votes and Bogoljub Savin 9.

Serbian Officials Issue Statement on Reforms

LD1511145488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)—In Serbia there is a single program of activities of the socialist forces in resolving strategic political and other tasks. The leadership of the SR of Serbia has achieved genuine unity on and received unreserved support and confidence from the people for this program. This was stressed today by members of the Council of the Federation from the SR of Serbia at a working and informative meeting with the republic's top officials, which took place in the headquarters of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, a debate was conducted on the immediate tasks facing the LC of Serbia in carrying out economic and social reforms within the framework of preparations for the Serbian LC conference to be held 21-23 November.

It is realized, it was said at the meeting, that the tasks from this program—social and economic reform, the resolution of Kosovo's problems, constitutional changes, the struggle against nationalism and other antisocialist and anticommunist forces—can be tackled only by a widespread ideopolitical action and concerted activities by the working class, young people, all working people and citizens, and all nations and nationalities, in line with LC policy. The members of the Council of the Federation expressed their full support for the policy pursued by the leadership of the SR of Serbia and of the Serbian LC.

Boycott of Slovene Goods 'Senseless'

AU1611105288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 88 p 11

[Unattributed report reprinted from Ljubljana DELO: "The Senseless Boycott"; date not given]

[Text] The ideas about and initiatives for a boycott of Slovene products in the southeastern parts of our country—which is to say the threats of a boycott, particularly in Serbia—are in themselves (seen from the economic rather than a political point of view) too senseless to deserve serious comment. These ideas are, however, very significant, considering they reflect a way of thinking which contributed to the Yugoslav economy's finding itself on the brink of an abyss.

Market experts have long been warning against this dangerous way of thinking, which is unusually deeply rooted. This is illustrated by very different interpretations of the term unified Yugoslav market. The fact is, however, that the offered visions of unity, which, of course, does not exist, only rarely raise themselves above petty personal interests of the communes in which some of these "visionaries" live and work. The boycott of Slovene goods sold in shops is therefore a consequence of the mentality which does not allow the people to see whether they have spat in their own or somebody else's bowl.

At a time when we are trying hard to open the door to economic reform, neither Serbia nor Yugoslavia need additional protective fences to protect against "foreign" goods which do not have regard for the increasingly declining purchasing power of the population.

We are witnessing a deliberate process of causing choice and quality to deteriorate, which is done with the alleged intention of getting rid of excessive prices. The logic lies in the fact that what people can no longer afford to buy should disappear from the shelves, display cases, and storehouses. These measures could also be understood as punishment for the lack of understanding on the part of producers from the northwestern part of the country who do not want to adapt themselves to Yugoslavia's conditions. This could also be a slap for an increased lack of understanding of the difficult position in some republics where social problems threaten to overshadow all other problems....

Slovene producers should not worry, considering that in the postwar period every attempt at political protectionism at the international level has failed....

Army Officers Meet With Slovene Public

LD0511075288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2027 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Radenci, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—The Slovene people want to have a different influence on the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), Ivan Dolnicar, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, said at a discussion this evening on "Topical Questions Concerning the Status and Development of All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection" during "Gorjup Days". Dolnicar stressed that intensive preparations are under way for a Slovene LC Central Committee plenum which will consider solely defense and security questions in that republic.

Our Army is among the most open in the world. There is practically no topic about which one cannot write, and even military secrets are not reason for not writing. Therefore, the discussion said, the process of its socialization should continue.

General Mirko Negovanovic said that in our work we advocate a working-class, Yugoslav approach and that we want all JNA development programs to be discussed in the SFRY Assembly because the Army is not a closed organism.

Gen Svetozar Visnjic, commander of the Ljubljana Military District, assessed that relations between the district and the Slovene leadership are unchanged. Negotiations between us are concrete, and relations are correct, without barriers, difficulty, or misunderstandings.

Replying to a journalist's question about the trial of the four in a Ljubljana military court and the controversial document about which information was given in the system's regular institutions, he assessed that oil should not now be poured on the fire and that the Army will respect all the stances and conclusions of the legitimate institutions.

In reply to a question on whether the Army considers that Article 133 of the Criminal Law should be abolished, Visnjic said that this article should be seen from the point of view of Yugoslavia as a multinational community. As long as this article is in force, Visnjic added, everyone in the system is obliged to adhere to it, and if there are changes we will take a disciplined attitude towards this.

The assistant commander of the Ljubljana Army District, Gen Ivo Tominc, spoke about attacks on the YPA and stressed that this has been discussed at many meetings and that a clear distinction has been made between what is an attack on the YPA and what is not. There is no such thing as a good attack. However, criticism of certain actions and work is a different matter—creative criticism is welcome. Physical attacks should be differentiated from verbal attacks which arise out of convictions about the role and function of the YPA.

In reply to several questions about why few Slovenes serve in the YPA officer corps, Janko Kusar, republican secretary for national defense, said that while there should be about 9 percent Slovene officers, at the moment there are only 2.6 percent. Their number has been constantly declining since 1981. It is interesting that this year when there is a lot of talk about the YPA, interest in secondary military schools and military academies has increased.

Speaking about information on the YPA, Ivo Tomic said that in the past few years a significant shift has taken place in this area. The aim is for information to be as complete as possible and for the YPA to be present in every section of society, like its other segments.

There were a number of questions about the language used in the YPA. Gen Tominic informed the journalists that more than half of all rulebooks and other documents in the Army are printed in the Slovene language. Soldiers receive the text of the formal oath in their mother tongue, and work is being done to sort out the signs on buildings throughout Yugoslavia.

Constitutional Debate Raising Kosovo Tensions

AU0211130788 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Oct 88 p 4

[R. Tahiri commentary: "Harmful Dissonances"]

[Text] The constitutional debate in Kosovo on the draft amendments to the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo that has lasted throughout October, has generally been conducted in a democratic spirit of open dialogue, in which citizens and working people have freely, clearly, and determinedly expressed themselves in favor of the changes they consider most progressive, those which are in line with the LCY, strengthen togetherness, brotherhood and unity and equality among all the peoples and

nationalities of the SFRY, and put forward solutions that will lead to progress in our economic system and enable us to emerge from the crisis.

Reported tendencies to interrupt the constitutional debate with certain kinds of political intervention are in deep opposition to the entire direction of progressive forces, and are in themselves alien to the political system. They are alien to the freedom of the people, citizens, and working people, to express their opinion and their free will. Demands for a specific and particular treatment of the constitutional debate in the SAP of Kosovo, at the same time that the public debate is continuing in the SAP of Vojvodina and in the SR of Serbia beyond the SAP's, and when the people's views and their desire for free expression are being heard with full voice, are unacceptable and laden with manifold consequences.

As we know, apart from activists from the province, a considerable number of activists from the SR of Serbia are also taking part in the constitutional debate in Kosovo. As we know, their help is valuable and more than necessary. However, it has been noticed during the debate that these activists do not take part in meetings in any great numbers, but present themselves here and there in certain districts, and more frequently so in recent days. Despite the constructive work of most of them and their professional, political commitment in explaining a range of issues, often in response to sometimes emotional direct questions, there have also been cases where activists from the SR of Serbia have not made a proper contribution to the debate, have roused national divisions among those present, or have prejudged conclusions. Cases in Stimlje, Recani, Mogila, and some other places, where these activists have stated that the issue of constitutional changes came to an end at the 9 October meeting of the constitutional commissions of the SR of Serbia and the SAP's, that the proposals of the SR of Serbia alone have been accepted, and that only they can be put to the vote and approved—and where they have then provoked and accused Albanian citizens and working people of being in favor of "Kosovo—Republic," of wanting the Constitution of Albania, and so forth—show that some of these activists have not exhibited the required political maturity and that they have demonstrated no signs of any great professional training. Moreover, such statements are politically harmful irritants.

Moreover, even though activists from the SAP of Kosovo did not speak out in favor of any specific solution, did not prejudge any view, and did not impose any opinion. [sentence as published] Attention may be drawn to the work of some, especially from the professional point of view. Despite the large number of activists (about 240), some of them have not undertaken the job with full seriousness and have not gone to the meetings and gatherings of citizens and working people. This has meant that some meetings have been held without their presence, while in other cases the same activists have taken part, rushing from one meeting to another. There have been activists who have not been properly prepared for this debate, as happened at a primary school in Kosovo Polje, where they were not in a position to answer the simplest questions put by those present. One of the weakest aspects of the debate has certainly been those cases where the voting has fallen along the lines of national division. The primary reasons for this can in no way be sought in the constitutional changes, but in generally chilled interethnic and interpersonal relations and in the general political-security situation. An influence upon this has been exerted by the statements of certain individuals that have prejudged issues; produced faits accomplis, accusations, and fictions; have posed dilemmas; and raised the question of who wins or loses. All these negative incidents, although they have not set their seal on the debate as a whole with its democratic spirit, constructive dialogue, and free declarations on the part of all citizens and working people within the framework of the system, could have serious and undesirable consequences. Therefore, the aforementioned cases deserve the most severe repudiation and condemnation.

Responsibility of Kosovo Leaders Assessed

AU1211172988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 88 p 13

[Vidoje Konatar commentary reprinted from Titograd POBJEDA: "The Bitter Pill of Responsibility"; date not given]

[Text] ....It has once again been affirmed that as the last minutes of the last act of the Kosovo drama elapse, it is more than difficult for all those who have brought this province, Serbia, and the country as a whole to political collapse, to swallow the "bitter pill of responsibility." It is true that their addresses are known, many since the 9th session of the LCY Central Committee, but none of them have received invitations to render an accounting of themselves for their inadvertent or indirect contribution to the flourishing of the counterrevolution. Especially as the situation in the province is worsening from day to day and people are becoming more resolute in their intention to emigrate en masse if they cannot be guaranteed a peaceful life, which would certainly be the LC's most serious defeat.

The latest events connected with the discussion on constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia also bear witness to how necessary cadre renewal is at all levels in Kosovo. It is well-known that these changes and the proposals of the constitutional commission of this republic's assembly were also accepted by the Presidency and then the LCY Central Committee at the 18th plenum as the only and joint foundation. However, the public discussion is taking place as a symbol of complete national division. Instead of a discussion, there is a national plebiscite in Kosovo where Albanians as a rule reject the proposed changes and the Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanian inhabitants accept them.

Along with the activities of the Albanian nationalists and separatists, these divisions have undoubtedly been influenced by the actions of certain provincial officials at the grassroots level who in tactless public statements have gone so far as to refer to the constitutional changes as alleged preparations for taking the country away from the Albanians....

It is difficult at this time to predict what will happen at the next session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. However, the fact that the conclusions were unanimously endorsed along with "Tantalus' torments," brings the hope that the Kosovo leadership found the strength, at least to a certain extent, to swallow the "bitter pill of responsibility." This is probably the last chance to face the clear conclusions of the 17th session while coming face to face with themselves.

Slogan on Love for USSR Termed 'Not Hostile'
AU1411134488 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Nov 88 p 5

[N.S. Report: "The Slogan 'I Love the Soviet Union' Is Not Hostile"]

[Text] Pec, 8 Nov—The Presidium of the Pec Communal LC Committee and the Pec Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, at their joint meeting yesterday evening, discussed the writing of a slogan at the 11 May High School, the shattering of the glass in front of a picture of Comrade Tito at the Shaban Spahia High School, and a number of minor excesses that have recently occurred among members of different nationalities and which reflect the general political and security situation in the commune.

It was assessed that the slogan "I love the Soviet Union," which was written at the 11 May High School, does not have a hostile content from a position of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, because, as many speakers said, it is an expression of love for a country. However, the way this love was expressed in graffiti was criticized, and at the same time it was also held to be uncivilized behavior. There were demands that scrawls of this kind, carried out by members of whatever nationality, must in the future be politically repudiated. In analyzing the view of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection at the high school which stated that this graffiti was hostile, the meeting said that this was no place for such a verdict. Skender Ismaijl said that the school committee should not have issued a verdict without first uncovering the culprit. As for the incident in which the glass in front of a photograph of Tito was broken, in Albanian-language stream 23 of the second grade, the Presidium supported the view of the committee of the Shaban Spahia High School, which stated that breaking the glass was an act from a position of Albanian nationalism directed against the authority of the nation, and which called for criminal charges against the culprit, Iber Gjilani (1973), and his parents. The case of Ismail Gervalla, teacher at the Fan S. Noli Elementary School in Kryehec, was also considered. He had been found to possess pamphlets with hostile contents, written by Ramiz Alia, for which he was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment and was expelled from the LCY. The school authorities are to make a strict decision on the basis of the law to decide his moral and political suitability for working in education.

The Presidium also examined the report of a working group on some illegal activities of the Pec branch of Bankkos, concerning the allocation of loans and apartments. The report said that omissions and abuses had been discovered, and the basic LC organization was called upon the take steps to bring those guilty of this corruption to account.

Macedonian Meeting Views Albanian 'Propaganda'
LD1611042588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0300 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Skopje, Nov 15 (TANJUG)—A change in Albania's propaganda tactics towards Yugoslavia has been visible in recent time, the conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia said at a session here today.

Tirana's attacks on Yugoslavia as a whole have recently been replaced by attacks on only two republics—Serbia and Macedonia—with the transparent aim of driving a wedge into Yugoslavia's unified policy, said Cvetko Cvetkovski, an official of the mass political organisation bringing together both party members and non-members.

He said that this tactics includes malicious reporting on Serbia and Macedonia by the Albanian media with the obvious objective of deepening divisions in Yugoslavia.

A speaker in the debate, devoted to the results of the struggle to check the activity of Albanian separatists, said that honourable Albanians in Yugoslavia do not recognise Albania as their mother-country.

The participants in the debate said that eight years after the separatist demonstrations in Kosovo, the counter-revolution in the province, which enjoys autonomy within Serbia, not only has not been beaten but continues unabated.

The speakers demanded calling to account all those who have failed to confront the separatists and change methods of struggle against the counter-revolution.

The session resolutely rejected a petition by the associations of Albanian philosophers, sociologists, writers and teachers from Kosovo claiming that the elementary human and constitutional rights of ethnic Albanians are violated in Macedonia.

The best reply to such a gross provocation, it was said, was given recently by Albanians from all parts of Macedonia who energetically condemned the signatories' paternalistic attitude towards them and distanced themselves from the untruths set out in the petition.

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Cadre Renewal Previewed

AU0411174588 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 88 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Neum and Agrokomerc Harm Individuals"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 31 Oct—According to the proposed criteria for cadre renewal which have been formulated by a commission of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and which will be verified by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee in the middle of next month, at least 500 party officials in Bosnia-Hercegovina will have to give up their posts to others. If at the same time the proposed "separation" of party and state also takes place, this number from the cadre personnel will virtually be doubled because of the chain reaction at all levels.

Cadre changes in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will begin from the top, from the republican and federal central committees. According to the proposed criteria, one-third of the LC Central Committee will be replaced—that is, up to 44 members—and its Presidium will change at least to the same extent. At least four members will leave their posts.

It is unlikely that the Central Committee will decide to replace in the "first round" the maximum number of members that is possible according to the statute. This is because the findings of the commission which is examining the mistakes of the owners of the villas in Neum who, as is well-known, include a large number of party officials, have not yet been presented.

There are also echoes of the Agrokomerc affair here. If, at its next session, the commission which is chaired by Dragutin Kosovac presents concrete proposals for establishing the responsibility of certain members of senior forums and organs, then the situation would be much clearer. If the Neum storm becomes a hurricane, which looks quite possible, then it could happen that there will have to be an extraordinary congress after the replacement of the maximum number of 44 members.

Until the criteria are set according to which the LCY Central Committee will carry out its renewal (according to an equality of republican and provincial organizations), it is uncertain what will happen with the members of the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Hercegovina. Of the 19 members and the president, three places have already fallen vacant with the resignations of Hamdija Pozderac and Stanka Tomic and the death of another member. The legacy of Agrokomerc hangs over Munir Mesihovic and that of Neum over Milanko Renovica. The quota of one-third would thus be filled. However, if the party and state posts are also separated in this case, this would then bring into question the continued presence in the LCY Central Committee of Branko Mikulic and Raif Dizdarevic and possibly Mata Andric and Nikola Stojanovic, who are members of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. However, some members of the LCY Central Committee like Hrvoje Istuk and, to a certain extent, Nikola Stojanovic, will be "hindered" by everything that happens concerning the Neum affair. It seems that there will be most uncertainty in the renewal of members of the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Hercegovina until the next session of the Central Committee.

Two thick books have already been prepared in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC which contain the names of more than 400 potential candidates for the cadre renewal of the highest organs of the LC.